"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, warmer, rain by tonight; Sunday rain or snow; much colder.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,504. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LIBERALS VOTE TO BACK CABINET OF LLOYD GEORGE

Follow Advice of Asquith at a Meeting Where Grey Praises the New Premier.

OUTLOOK PLEASES NATION

And Gossip Now Centres on the Posts to be Held by Lloyd George's Known Selections.

BALFOUR TO SUCCEED GREY

But Opposition to Plan Quickly Starts—Carson Suggested to Head the Admiralty.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 9.—With the formal decision of the Liberal Party yesterday to give hearty support to the new Government, Lloyd George's task has been materially lightened, and political gossip now centres about the personnel of the ministry, which he is expected to announce to the Commons on Tuesday.

Arthur J. Balfour, now First Lord of the Admiralty, is to succeed Viscount Grey as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Grey himself stated at the meeting of Liberals that this appointment was settled, as well as the reappointment of Lord Robert Cecil as Under Secretary.

The Times this morning expresses regret that Balfour has been named for a post "where ruthlessness is needed," and equally deplores the appointment of Cecil. The Daily Mail also attacks the appointment. Outside of the Northcliffe press, however, the morning papers approve these selections.

There is virtual unanimity among political writers of the morning newspapers today as to the appointment of Andrew Bonar Law as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Derby as Secretary of War, Walter Long as Minister of the Colonies, Austen Chamberlain as Secretary of State for India, Dr. Christopher Addison as Minister of Munitions, Arthur Henderson as Minister of Labor, and Ellis J. Griffith as Home Secretary. There is a divergence of opinion as to the appointment for the Admiralty, and of one Minister without portfolio, who is to be a member of the War Council. The two posts apparently lie between Lord Milner and Sir Edward Carson. The Times says that Lord Devonport will be the Food Controller.

It is stated from another source that Sir Robert Finlay, former Attorney General, will be Lord High Chancellor in the new Cabinet.

Liberals Vote to Support Government.

The meeting of the Liberal Party was held at the Reform Club, and a resolution was passed expressing appreciation for Mr. Asquith's services, recognizing him as leader and offering hearty support to the new Government. One prominent Liberal who attended the meeting said afterward:

"We are going to give whole-hearted support to the new Government. Mr. Asquith, our leader, advised that."

A small party of suffragettes lent spice to the gathering of the Liberals, greeting the earlier arrivals with the cry, "Another wait and see." They belonged to the section of the Women's Social and Political Union which has been protesting against alleged failure of Entente diplomacy in the Balkans and compaining of other shortcomings of the Asquith Government.

The suffragettes became aggressive when Mr. Asquith drove up, and, on being forced into the roadway by the police, contented themselves with cries of "Traitor!" and other abusive terms. The rest of the crowd gave Asquith a warm greeting. Lord Haldane was greeted by the women with "Kaiser Haldane!" When Viscount Grey arrived the suffragettes made such a disturbance that the police had to escort him into the club.

Ex-Premier Asquith was the principal speaker at the meeting of Liberals. He said that his colleagues had acted according to their own dictates. In no way were they persuaded by the action he had taken in resigning.

The Premier emphasized the necessity of giving strong adhesion to whatever Government was in power for the purpose of bringing about what all desired —the winning of the war.

He stated that although he had resigned the Premiership he had not given up the leadership of the Liberal Party. There had been, he stated, a carefully engineered campaign against him, but he acquitted Lloyd George and his other associates in the retiring Government of complicity therein.

Asquith's Account of Crisis.

Last Friday, Mr. Asquith said, he received Lloyd George's proposal for a smaller war council. The same day he replied that the Prime Minister must preside over such a body. Lloyd George did not agree to this, and on Sunday the Unionist Ministers intimated that they had had a meeting, at which they decided that they could not remain in the Government if he did, and that if he did not resign they would. He saw Lloyd George later, and, being desirous of maintaining unity of the Government, appealed to Bonar Law to remain in office. They had a conversation and attempted to reconcile their views as to the relationship between the Premier and the war council and the personnel of the council. On these points they differed, and the difference of opinion was strong and sharp.

An arrangement was then suggested that the Premier should control the war policy of the Government, the war council submitting its decisions to him. No agreement was reached, and he undertook to write Lloyd George the next day, giving his decision.

The next morning he found a statement in the newspapers that the Premier was to be excluded from the war council. After consulting friends he resigned.

Mr. Asquith said he was of the opinion that he could serve the Government to better advantage outside the Cabinet, with "the sole object of lending such help as I can to the new Government in the great task confronting them."

"Above all," Mr. Asquith continued, "I shall do whatever I can to facilitate the task which has fallen into other hands."

Viscount Grey then announced that Mr. Balfour was to be Foreign Secretary and that Lord Robert Cecil would

Continued on Page 2.

Great Britain Forbids Importation of Copper

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Except for the fulfillment of current contracts, the importation of copper or dealings in copper without a special permit are prohibited from today by Government order.

The order also prohibits the use of copper for manufacturing purposes, except in the case of pending contracts, and directs inventories made of all stocks of raw copper, the returns to be made not later than Dec. 16.

CABINET IN FRANCE BUSY ON SHAKEUP

Special Meeting at Elysee Palace Considers Recommendations by Deputies.

PRESS FAVORS NEW PLANS

Newspapers Agree That Every Effort Must Be Made for Victory.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—A special meeting of the French Cabinet was held this morning at the Elysée Palace. At the conclusion of the meeting the following statement was issued:

After examining the military and diplomatic situation, the Cabinet considered measures justified by the vote of the Chamber of Deputies.

There is intense public interest as to the significance of the Government's declaration in Parliament yesterday concerning the higher command of the army and the general direction of the war.

"The general conduct of the military operations and the economic organization of the country," says the Petit Parisien, "instead of being scattered will be concentrated under a restricted management."

The Temps refers to the unwieldy character of a Cabinet of more than twenty members and says:

"Let the Premier get to work without delay. Let him come back to Parliament with resolute and competent collaborators. That is not only what the Chamber asked for but what the public hopes for."

On Thursday the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 344 to 160 adopted a resolution expressing confidence in the Government in its conduct of the war, and noting favorably the plan to reorganize the General Staff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The suggestion of the Socialist Deputy, Renaudel, that the convening of the entire national assembly at Versailles—that is, the Chamber and Senate combined—is necessary, appears to answer the purposes both of the opponents and supporters of the Government. A third party exists which seeks a solution by conferring on the French President powers similar to those of the President of the United States in war time.

Pointed allusions to the British crisis and radical changes as embodied by Lloyd George are made by those who hope a similar crisis here may result in ousting the Government. The following is a significant phrase: "We adjure the Government, whatever may tomorrow be its name or form, to treat the people of France in a manner worthy of its courage."

The Government is urged by various writers to have the courage of supreme resolution, and it is suggested that a vote of confidence was given on that condition.

Alfred Capus in the Figaro writes:

"Between the Government and Parliament collaboration is certainly indispensable under our existing system, but this collaboration cannot be in equal measure. The Government is the chief on whom initiative is incumbent. It is the Government which, after consultation, says, 'I want' or 'I don't want,' and whose will decides the final issue. Briand owes it to his reputation and his country to become the real leader. He is the man best suited for this great task, on condition that he does not hesitate and that he knows how to concentrate in his hands all the forces of the nation, which still are too scattered."

Le Journal heads its account of the Chamber's vote yesterday: "Chamber exacts by 344 votes against 160 the reorganization of the supreme command. Committee of direction for the war. The economic organization of the country."

Pierre Renaudel, the Socialist Deputy, in Humanité, says:

"But what is Government if not vigorous? Suppose its reorganization were only one of those combinations which politic l lobbies abound in? In that case appeal to the National Assembly."

SAYS PAGE HAS QUIT AS OUR AMBASSADOR

The Philadelphia Ledger Hears That He Desires to Return to Private Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The Public Ledger's Washington correspondent telegraphs to that paper:

"I learn upon the highest authority that Walter Hines Page has tendered his resignation as United States Ambassador to Great Britain. From the same high source it is learned that the resignation of Ambassador Page has been in the hands of President Wilson for several days. The informant let it be clearly understood that there is no political significance whatever in the resignation of the Ambassador. His action, it is said, is merely the result of a desire on the part of Mr. Page to be relieved of the extremely arduous duties and responsibilities of his official position, and to be enabled to return home and take up anew the less exacting life of a private American citizen.

"Since the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Page has been burdened with ever-increasing tasks, which began at the start of hostilities when he was called upon to arrange for the return home of thousands of American travelers—many of them stranded without funds in England and other belligerent countries."

COMPARTMENT CARS FOR HAVANA
Only 56 hours via Atlantic Coast Line. 3 trains daily. 1198 B'way.—Advt.

WILSON MAY ASK GERMANY AGAIN IF PLEDGES HOLD

Note or Oral Inquiry Likely to Go Forward at Once in Marina and Arabia Cases.

SITUATION GROWS SERIOUS

Washington Learns That the Marina Was in No Sense a Transport When Sunk.

NEITHER SHIP WAS WARNED

All the Terms Involved in Sussex Pledge Brought to Issue in Both Disasters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are now focusing their attention on the cases of the torpedoed steamers Marina and Arabia in order to reach an early but deliberate decision regarding the attitude of this Government toward German submarine warfare as involved in recent attacks on merchantmen.

It is not denied that there are serious aspects to the situation, but it is not believed that the case, as it stands, will lead to a rupture of friendly relations between the two nations. Nevertheless, it is expected that President Wilson, either in a new note, or by oral representations to be made by Secretary Lansing through Ambassador von Bernstorff or the American Embassy at Berlin, will indicate that it is not satisfied with the explanation that the Arabia and Marina were sunk on the mere presumption tha tthey were transports.

The evidence thus far collected by this Government indicates that neither vessel was operating as a transport at the time of the attack, and that both were sunk without warning and without attempt, through application of the principle of visit and search, to ascertain the real status of the vessels.

Should the German Government, which it does not, justify the sinking of these vessels as passenger vessels without warning and without safety to those on board, a serious crisis would be produced in the relations between this country and the Imperial Government. Both in the Marina and the Arabia cases Germany has insisted that the orders given to naval commanders were in accordance with the pledges given to this Government in the case of the Sussex, during the crisis of last May, and that these orders continue in force today. In each of these cases the German Government has frankly admitted that German commanders sank the Marina and Arabia without warning because they were of the opinion the vessels were operating as transports. If they were not transports, Germany has informed this Government, then the commanders made serious mistakes and Germany will stand the consequences of their actions.

Marina Not a Transport.

Germany has openly invited the American Government to present any evidence it may gather to show that these vessels were not transports. In the Arabia note, made public last night, Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Minister, said:

"Should the American Government give the official data showing that the Arabia was at the time of the torpedoing an ordinary passenger steamer the action of the commander would not have been in accordance with the instructions given him, since these instructions are now, as before, in agreement with the assurances of the German note of May, 1916. This would then be a case of a regrettable mistake, from which the German Government would promptly draw the appropriate consequences."

Germany said virtually the same thing in the Marina case. By direction of the President inquiries have been made of the British Government by Secretary Lansing regarding the status of both the Arabia and the Marina. In response to the request in the Marina case this Government has learned from the British Government that the Marina was an ordinary passenger vessel at the time it was sunk and was not on that occasion used as a transport. Whether the Marina was ever used as an admiralty "transport this Government is not aware.

Secretary Lansing today, under the President's instructions, asked the British Government for information to determine the exact status of the Arabia at the time she was sunk. Independent evidence in the possession of the State Department shows that the Arabia was carrying passengers, including women and children, and that she was not a transport. It is, therefore, expected that the British Government's statement in the Arabia cage will be the same as in the Marina case, that the Arabia was not a transport.

Puts Pledge to Test.

When this information is in the President's possession he will determine the stand to be taken with Germany. From an authoritative quarter it was learned tonight that, after the status of the two vessels has been definitely established by official data, the issue will resolve itself into these considerations:

First—Since the German submarine commanders have pleaded extenuating circumstances on which they based their presumption that the Marina and Arabia were transports, and not passenger vessels, were these circumstances sufficient to have justified the commanders in mistaking the two steamers for transports?

Second—If there were such extenuating circumstances, were they such as to warrant the commanders in departing from the general rule laid down by this Government in the Sussex note, calling forth the pledges given by Germany in May, in which it was guaranteed that "in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance."

There is no claim by either commander that the Marina or the Arabia tried to escape or offered resistance. The only justification offered is that each commander was convinced that the steamer was a transport for troops "in the service of the British Government," that the vessels were therefore subject to be treated as warships, and that the

Continued on Page 3.

Armed German Rover in Atlantic in Disguise of a Merchant Vessel

British Admiralty Announces That Commerce Raider Was Sighted on Dec. 4 and Halifax Gets Word That She Was Passed by Mistake as a Dutch Vessel.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Admiralty announced tonight that a report had been received that a disguised armed German vessel of mercantile type was sighted in the North Atlantic on Dec. 4. No further information has been received concerning the vessel's whereabouts, the Admiralty adds.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8.—Allied shipping was warned by British naval authorities tonight to be on the lookout for a strange vessel, believed to be a raider, which was intercepted on Dec. 2 off the northwestern coast of Scotland and allowed to proceed under the impression that she was the Dutch steamer Gamma. Later it was learned that the Gamma was at Kirkwall on that date and did not leave until Dec. 3.

The identity of the supposed raider has not been determined. Admiralty officials apparently suspect that if she is a hostile craft she may carry mines for dropping off this port, the centre of British naval activity of this continent and the point of departure for Canadian troopships. The vessel could reach here from the position where she was last reported by tomorrow or Sunday.

The text of the warning follows:

"A vessel was intercepted at 3 A. M. Dec. 2 in latitude 59.36 north, longitude 12.42 west, and was allowed to proceed under the impression that she was a vessel named Gamma. The latter was at Kirkwall at the time, clearing 11 A. M. Dec. 3. Identity of former not yet established, but description is as follows: About 1,200 tons, black hull with red bottom, white upper works, one funnel. Thought to be plain black, no Dutch flag on bow. Ship was apparently in ballast, steering a course about west southwest. Vessel may be raider."

The report emanating from London that a German commerce raider had escaped into the Atlantic was confirmed yesterday by British officials in New York. Instructions to cruisers to look out for her and warnings to merchantmen belonging to the Allies will be sent out by the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic fleet, whose headquarters is at Halifax, it is said.

Captain J. B. Hill of the American liner Finland, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said that he had kept a lookout for any signs of the two U-boats said to be roaming the Atlantic, but had seen nothing of them. The only radio message from any warship that was intercepted on the voyage, Captain Hill said, was a warning sent out by the cruiser Essex on the Grand Banks regarding the presence of the U-boats in the Atlantic.

Maritime records show that there is a German steamer called the Gamma which, by an odd coincidence, is of almost the same tonnage as her Dutch namesake. The Teuton craft, which was built in 1902, two years later than the Dutch vessel, has been in the German coastwise service. Her tonnage is 1,433, while that of the other ship is 1,336.

It is believed possible in shipping circles here that the German steamer might have come out under her own name after having been disguised, as far as possible, to resemble the other Gamma.

It was also suggested last night that the raider might be the Möwe on her second hostile cruise. The Möwe, under the command of the late Count von und zu Dohna-Schlodien, after a two months' cruise in the North Atlantic and off the coast of Africa, during which she had captured and subsequently sunk or sent as prizes to neutral ports, thirteen British merchantmen, one French steamer, and one Belgian, reached a home port on March 4, bringing four British officers, twenty-nine British marines and sailors, and 160 men, crews of enemy steamers, among them 103 Indians, as prisoners, and $250,000 in gold bars.

Her most important capture was the British steamer Appam, 7,781 tons, of the Elder-Dempster Line, which was brought into Hampton Roads on Feb. 1 by Lieutenant Berg and a German prize crew. She had on board the passengers and crews of six other British merchantmen.

WILSON CAUTIONED BERLIN ON BELGIUM

"Policy, if Pursued, Will Be in All Probability Fatal to Relief Work."

"GREATEST CONCERN" FELT

German Action in Contravention of All Humane Principles of Civilized Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The text of the American Government's protest against the deportation of Belgians into Germany for forced labor was made public by Secretary Lansing, without comment, late this afternoon. The protest was read by Joseph C. Grew, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, to von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor. It was sent by Secretary Lansing under direct instructions from President Wilson.

The announcement made by the Secretary follows:

"On Nov. 29, Mr. Grew, our Chargé at Berlin, was directed to obtain an interview with the German Chancelior and read to him the following:

"'The Government of the United States has learned with the greatest concern and regret of the policy of the German Government to deport from Belgium a portion of the civilian population for the purpose of forcing them to labor in Germany, and is contrained to protest in a friendly spirit but most solemnly against this action, which is in contravention of all precedent and of those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and followed by civilized nations in their treatment of noncombatants in conquered territory.

"'Furthermore, the Government of the United States is convinced that the effect of this policy, if pursued, will be in all probability fatal to Belgian relief work, so humanely planned and so successfully carried out, a result which would be generally deplored, and which, it is assumed, would seriously embarrass the German Government.'

"The interview has taken place."

Secretary Lansing would not discuss the action taken by this Government, and it was impossible to ascertain what action, if any, the German Government had taken, or whether it had made any response to the protest.

The decision to protest formally followed unsuccessful informal efforts by Chargé Grew, under instructions that he say informally to the Berlin Foreign Office that the deportations were having a most unfavorable effect on neutrals, particularly the United States. The Chargé was informed in reply that the policy was adopted as a military necessity, and that Germany regarded it as legal.

On Nov. 17 the Belgian Minister, M. Havenith, made public the text of a communication he had handed to Secretary Lansing, in which the Belgian Government asked "the active intervention of the Government of the United States to obtain the cessation of this deportation of Belgian workmen into Germany and to obtain the liberation of those who have already been deported."

Again, on Nov. 24, the Belgian Minister handed to Secretary Lansing a second protest, which stated that the situation in Belgium was becoming "more terrible every day" and begged this Government "to urge the German Government to consider the consequences of the crimes against the laws of humanity committed in its name."

It was after receiving this protest that President Wilson directed Secretary Lansing to instruct Mr. Grew to deliver the textual protest.

GERMANY DEFENDS BELGIANS' TRANSFER

Says Drunkenness and Social Depravity Were Spreading—Aid Needed by 1,560,000.

BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 7, (via London, Dec. 8.)—The German Government issued a statement today in explanation and justification of the transfer of Belgian laborers to Germany. It says that

Continued on Page 3.

ALLIES PURCHASING FEWER GOODS HERE

Action Follows Decision of Britain and France to Withdraw Treasury Bills.

SEE LARGER GOLD IMPORTS

Bankers Say Entente Governments Are Preparing to Send Vast Quantity of Precious Metal Here.

Since the British and French Treasury authorities decided not to offer Treasury bills in this country, out of respect for the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, a marked decline has occurred in the volume of purchases made here by the Allied Governments. This fact was developed yesterday as the result of inquiries made in quarters where large orders have heretofore been placed by the foreign nations, both for war material and commercial goods.

Signs of this contraction of purchases will not be reflected in export figures of the country for some time, perhaps for six months. The orders placed of recent date were for the most part for future delivery, and as the mills and factories have long been choked with business, a great deal of the goods contracted for will be shipped later than would be the case in normal times. Arrangements have been made with local bankers for payment for all the supplies already under contract, and it is expected that the extent of additional orders will be governed chiefly by credit agreements to be made in the future between the authorities of the allied countries and American bankers and by the shipment of gold.

Another big consignment received at the Assay Office for account of J. P. Morgan & Co. indicated that the gold movement is gaining in impetus. The shipment amounted to $15,800,000, all from Ottawa, and it was learned that upward of $20,000,000 more would come in next week. The total of imports this week now amounts to $50,900,000, and since Jan. 1 $575,000,000 gold has been received from all sources.

From information gained in banking quarters it appears as though the allied Governments are making preparations for the exportation of gold to us in vast quantity for many months to come. As official announcement has been made on several occasions that a part of the gold shipments were being applied directly to the purchase of supplies, it is assumed in some quarters that the allied buyers are preparing to use the precious metal on a greater scale than heretofore for this purpose. It is known that Great Britain, in co-operation with her allies, is speeding up the shipment of gold to Ottawa for distribution as the need arises, while a continuation of shipments from Australia and Russia direct to San Francisco is looked for.

While the inflow of gold expanded substantially, there was yesterday a sharp spurt in exports from this city to South America and Spain. A number of the leading banks and trust companies drew upon the Sub-Treasury for gold coin to a total of $9,110,000, the largest aggregate of outgoing metal for any day this year. Bankers took $5,700,000 for transfer to Buenos Aires, and it was assumed that withdrawals amounting to $2,550,000 more were also for Argentina. The gold coin for Spain amounted to $880,000.

Since Nov 1 approximately $30,000,000 has been shipped to South America, chiefly for the correction of the trade balance which has been heavily in favor of countries of the southern continent for three months. The movement of gold to Spain is also for the purpose of paying for goods, remittances in this form being cheaper than through exchange channels.

FRENCH BATTLESHIP GIVEN UP AS LOST

The Suffren, With 700 Men, Missing Since Nov. 25, After Sailing for Lorient.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The battleship Suffren, which left port on Nov. 24, has not been heard from since, and the Minister of Marine considers the vessel lost, with all on board. The Suffren sailed for Lorient, a French naval station in Brittany.

GREEK KING MOBILIZING HIS ARMY TO ATTACK FLANK OF ALLIED FRONT AS TEUTONS TRY DRIVE FROM NORTH

Teutons Offer Their Services to Greece If She Will Declare War On the Allies

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Switzerland, as forwarded from Rome to the Wireless Press, says Germany and Austria have offered their services to Greece in opening land communications if Greece declares war on the Entente.

In response to the demand of the Entente for an explanation of the movements of Greek troops, the Government has explained that these movements have ceased, according to a dispatch from Athens.

The members of the British naval mission, the correspondent adds, have been ordered to embark on the Greek transatlantic liner King Constantine.

A Reuter dispatch from Athens under date of Monday, Dec. 4, says:

"The Venezelist prisoners today were transferred from the Parliament House, where they had been detained, to the Averoff Prison. They were led through Stadium Street tied in fours and followed by a jeering crowd."

RUMANIA'S FOOD BOON TO GERMANY

Large Quantities of Wheat Will Do Much to Prevent Threatening Shortage.

TO ORGANIZE WALLACHIA

Teutons' Economic Plans Formulated in October When the Drive Began.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (Via Sayville.)—The economic rather than the military phase of the continued victories in Rumania is of more vital interest to Germans for the moment. According to statements made to me in high military quarters the Germans are seeking a decision of the world war in the Balkans, but whether or not the campaign of Falkenhayn and Mackensen proves of decisive or even large influence on the military outcome, whether, as many believe, the defeat of Rumania is only a small initial stepping stone for Hindenburg, the conquest of over forty-five thousand square kilometers of grain acreage with still unestimable quantities of foodstuffs marks a probable decisive victory in the economic war, at least for the next food year, particularly in view of the sorry failure of Germany's potato crop this year, and the consequent already serious potato shortage.

After Jan. 1 Germany's daily war bread will no longer be stretched with a large percentage of potato flour as in the past, because there will be no potatoes available for this purpose. Rumanian grain, however, will save the situation which might otherwise have become grave. There is a touch of irony in the fact that large stocks of Rumanian grain which have fallen into the hands of the Germans had been bought by the British Government and were found so labeled. In addition to breadstuffs, Rumania is expected to yield a great tonnage of sorely needed fodder, to the great benefit of Germany's meat supply.

That Hindenburg in pursuing a larger strategic goal in the Rumanian campaign did not lose sight of the food possibilities here was strikingly indicated by the fact, unreportable at the time, that when I visited General von Falkenhayn in October I learned that a complete economic organization for exploiting the surplus food resources of Rumania had already been set up, from the new German Military Governor, General Tuiff von Tschepe, down to Landsturm garrison professors, purchasing agents, grain and cattle experts, traffic managers and other specialists. The whole organization was in readiness back of Falkenhayn's fighting front waiting to invade Rumania in the wake of the fighting troops, while a great flotilla of barges and towing steamers was already assembled and only waiting for Mackensen to open up the lower Danube, a most characteristic example of German farsightedness.

Among the imperial food strategists here I have found the prevailing opinion that "Rumania will prove the Waterloo of England's hunger war."

Germany Heartened by Victory.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (via Tuckerton, N. J.)—What with batteries firing salutes, church bells ringing, all flags out, the school children holidaying, and the Kaiser waxing rhapsodical in telegrams of congratulation the joy of Germany has a touch about it of the early days when Antwerp fell. Not the fall of Warsaw nor Belgrade elicited anything like the fervent rejoicing over the capture of the Rumanian capital, which is popular because regarded as an important milestone to victory.

From a purely military standpoint the capture of Bucharest is regarded as far less important than the taking of Ploechti and the fact that the beaten Rumanians are in retreat eastward on the entire front, giving no indication as yet as to where they will halt at a tenable new defensive line. The immediate object of the Rumanian campaign, it is pointed out in military circles here, has been completely accomplished. Rumania has been cut in two, and the line shortened many hundreds of kilometers, with Hindenburg's reasonably straight front extending unbroken from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Except for its great moral and political effect the fall of Bucharest cannot yet be gauged here, though the certainty that Bucharest was going to fall, known to insiders, including King Constantine of Greece, is held to have been not without effect in producing the present situation in Greece.

SHIPPED FOR THE PAST 35 YEARS.
Gilbey's Invalid Port is recognized as the Ideal Tonic Wine. $1.27 a bottle at Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., etc.—Advt.

RUSSIA PLANS BIG RUMANIA DRIVE

Army Organ Says Invaders Cannot Be Allowed to Settle There in Winter Positions.

RUMANIANS STILL RETREAT

Berlin Reports That 18,000 More Have Been Captured Between Mountains and Danube.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Russky Invalid, the Russian military organ, in foreshadowing great military events in the direction of Bucharest, says, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, that it is impossible to allow the enemy to settle in Winter positions in Central Rumania and on the lower reaches of the Danube, which would be equivalent to submitting to his initiative and enabling the enemy to support himself on the rich supplies of the country for at least five months.

Should the enemy succeed in fortifying himself between the lower Danube and the Carpathians, the newspaper adds, he would not only be able to develop the operations about Saloniki, but in the Spring could hurl himself at the chief points of the Russian main front. The enemy is hastening to finish with the Balkans prior to beginning extensive operations against Russia.

Teutons After Rumanian Armies.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Further progress has been made by Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces in their pursuit of the retreating Rumanians, it is officially announced this evening. No details are given.

An earlier statement issued today recounts that Rumanian troops retreating from the Predeal and Altschanz passes were cut off by Teutonic forces, and most of them captured. In Western Rumania the pursuit is being continued by the Austro-German troops, which yesterday took more than 10,000 prisoners, after having on Oct. 6 forced 8,000 men on the Alt River to surrender, with twenty-six guns. The text of the statement follows:

Front of Archduke Joseph: After the failure of the great relieving offensive in the Carpathians, the Russians have only undertaken local attacks. Yesterday they several times drove against our lines on the Ludova and in the Trotus Valley. They were sanguinarily repulsed.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Our advance against and across the Bucharest-Ploechti line proceeded so rapidly that the Rumanians located in the frontier mountains, in the Predeal and Altschanz Passes, had no chance to retreat in time. On their retirement they encountered German and Austro-Hungarian troops, and, being pressed from the north, a majority of them already has been made prisoner.

Between the mountains and the Danube the pursuit is proceeding. The Ninth Army yesterday took more than 10,000 prisoners.

Cut Off, Had to Yield.

On the Alt, the Rumanian forces cut off in Western Rumania met their unavoidable fate. Colonel von Szive, with Austro-Hungarian and German troops under his command, on Dec. 6 forced them to surrender. Ten battalions, one squadron, and six batteries, numbering 8,000 men, with 26 cannon, laid down their arms.

The Socialist newspaper Vorwärts, in an editorial on the capture of Bucharest, expresses the view that the chief significance of the victory lies in the disproof it furnishes of the Entente assertions that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's expressed willingness to make peace is dictated by Germany's weakness. The newspaper argues that the present moment is especially suited to further efforts for peace, as the Teutonic conquests in Rumania make further Entente talk about Germany's weakness ridiculous.

"The peoples were lied to," continues the article, "when they were told that Germany was about to break down. They were lied to when they were told that Germany wanted peace in order to escape sure defeat and cheat her enemies out of a certain victory."

It asks who can, after Bucharest, dare interpret German peace speeches as "signs of weakness." The article concludes:

"Never has peace been talked louder or more passionately in Germany than during the last few weeks, yet precisely these weeks have matured what probably is the most wonderful success Germany has achieved during this war. Foreign Governments lack the courage to make peace. The German Government can and must have it. It must manifest that courage until the peoples on the other side sweep away the Governments which can neither win vic-

Continued on Page 2.

KAISER CONGRATULATES HIM

Sends Praise by Wireless for the "Victory" Over Entente in Athens.

DENOUNCED BY BRITISH

Correspondent Flatly Accuses Constantine of Plotting the Recent Outbreak.

'TRAITOR FROM THE OUTSET'

Attacks on Venizelists Described as Barbarous—British Naval Mission Leaves Greece.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

PIRAEUS, via Isle of Syra, Dec. 5.—I spent the greater part of the day in Athens and can only state that the situation is critical in the extreme. The royalist mobilization is proceeding rapidly and strong forces are being sent north toward Larissa.

Every possible warlike preparation is being made under the personal supervision of General Dousmanis, and it is extremely unlikely that peaceful councils will prevail with the military clique, whose ardor is inflamed by German reports of Balkan victories and lavish impossible promises from Potsdam. The Kaiser is stated to have sent a wireless message to King Constantine conveying warm congratulations and wishing him further successes.

All the allied troops having been withdrawn, Greeks occupy all points of vantage near Athens and Piraeus. Trenches are being made everywhere and guns mounted on the surrounding heights. Strenuous efforts are being made to place a strong army in the Larissa region with the object of falling on the allied rear in conjunction with a German-Bulgar attack from the north. The military party, so one of its prominent members declared in my hearing today, is full of determination and convinced of success.

I can state definitely that the party of treachery is still absolutely unrepentant, and, further, that to its deception and tragedy every hour that passes, every fact that struggles to light—and I have talked with numerous people who were eyewitnesses of Friday's events and who are intimately acquainted with what led up to them—brings into stronger relief the hideous treachery of King Constantine. He and his pro-German clique were guilty of the determined and diabolical plot to trap the small allied forces. Of that there is not the slightest shadow of doubt.

The King agreed to Admiral du Fournet's proposals that the landing forces should be small and that they should occupy certain positions. It was mutually agreed that no forcible measures should be used on either side. King Constantine deliberately broke those solemn engagements and while making those promises was preparing his dastardly plot. He even went to the length of placing troops and machine guns in his own garden. It is established beyond all question that the Greeks were the first to fire in all cases.

I insist on these statements because I believe the re-established Greek censorship played fantastic tricks with messages sent on Friday from Athens. For that reason I wish to emphasize the fact that the whole miserable business is a deliberate royal plot in which the King broke his written promise to the French Admiral, and followed this treachery up by allowing the troops and reservists to hunt down their political opponents with astounding ferocity. He allowed them do so without a word of reproof.

It is well that the mask is off at last and that Constantine now appears openly as the person he always has been secretly, a man who never kept his word, who deceived and tricked all the representatives of the Entente who during the last month have come to Athens to discuss things and negotiate with him.

Greek Armies a Peril.

That the royal and militarist régime can be tolerated any longer is absolutely unthinkable, and for two reasons. The first is that this rank treachery shows how well justified were General Sarrail's fears for his left wing and that the presence of Greek armies behind it may endanger the whole success of the Balkan operations, now of vital import. The time has come to rid the Balkan theatre of war of this real peril and mete out to the royal treachery its full and just punishment. Secondly, we owe prompt and decisive action not only to our own dead but to the Venizelists to whom we promised protection.

A tour of Athens such as I made today makes it absolutely clear with what savage thoroughness the King's men took vengeance on their political opponents Saturday and Sunday. Hundreds of houses were riddled with bullets and wrecked, and the man-hunt, which lasted till yesterday, was carried out with brutality and disgusting heartlessness almost beyond belief.

As bit by bit the full story of these

leakage leaks out it shows the manner in which they disgraced the most degraded type of barbarism. I am not exaggerating in the slightest. Men, old and young, were dragged out wounded, bound, and driven up the streets, goaded with bayonets and rifle-butts, paraded and cinematographed before jeering, filthy-tongued crowds. No indignity was spared those whose only crime is their political opinion. Women also were arrested and maltreated, and it is undoubted that many of these political prisoners already have been executed.

"It is no time for half measures. The royalists are beginning to quarrel among themselves. I found the people in Athens today subdued and anxious to the point of terror and standing in very wholesome dread of a bombardment, but the militarists show no signs of regret and are buoyed up by victory. Now is the time to hit, and to hit hard, before the royalist preparations go further. My close study of the situation thoroughly convinces me that no compromise or diplomatic settlement can possibly be satisfactory in face of the determination of the King's party to stand by our enemies.

Nearly all allied subjects left Athens by this morning, and, to the number of several thousand, are now safely quartered on board ships at Piraeus.

ALLIES ARE IN GREECE BY RIGHT, SAYS GREY

Also Went There With Express Approval of Greek Government, He Reminds Neutral Critics.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The following statement on the Greek situation, which is authorized by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been handed to The Associated Press:

"It sometimes has been said, not by our enemies but by critics in neutral countries who are not too well disposed toward us, that our presence in Greece does not differ appreciably from the presence of the Germans in Belgium. By this it is not meant to suggest that our troops have ever been guilty of the excesses and atrocities which are now reaching their climax in the Belgian deportations, but that the landing of our troops at Saloniki can no more be defended from a juristic point of view than the German invasion by way of Liege in August, 1914.

"At this period of the war the position of Belgium before the German invasion needs no further explanation. The ablest historians have made it perfectly clear that the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by certain powers, one of whom was Germany; that Germany, on the derisory pretext that she might have to meet a French invasion through Belgium, first delivered to that country an ultimatum requiring her to allow the unhindered passage of German troops, and that then, on the demand being met with an unqualified refusal, (Belgium's only possible reply consonant with loyalty to her other guarantors,) she proceeded to occupy the country, with the results which are only too well known to us all.

"The form in which the protecting powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, guaranteed the kingdom of Greece is less well known to the neutral world. It is more ancient history, and to some extent wrapped up in the technicalities of diplomatic language.

"On July 13, 1863, a treaty was signed containing the following as its third article:

"'Greece, under the sovereignty of Prince William of Denmark and the guarantee of the three courts, forms a monarchical independent constitutional State.'

"The first article of the same treaty provided that Greek sovereignty should be hereditary, so that Prince William afterward was known as King George. His descendants are on precisely the same terms in this respect. It is therefore the duty of the protecting powers to insure that the Greek State should retain the three characteristics mentioned in the third article, and the means by which they must do so in a last resort are indicated in an unrepealed article in the protocol treaty of Feb. 1, 1830, when King Otto was placed on the throne, to the effect that 'No troops belonging to one of the contracting powers shall be allowed to enter the territory of the new Greek State without the consent of the two other courts who signed the treaty.'

"The unconstitutional behavior of King Constantine, his refusal to abide by the terms of the Greek treaty with Serbia, and the flouting of the decisions of M. Venizelos and his Parliamentary majority, hardly admit of denial, even by the Germans themselves, who content themselves with saying that he acted for what he believed to be the best interests of his country. As Great Britain, France, and Russia have uniformly acted together, the whole matter of their landing troops to neutralize the King's unconstitutional action was both their right and their duty.

"Objection may possibly be brought that the arguments up to this point rest on technicalities in old treaties, and in order to justify our action, at any rate, morally, we must show that we were not acting against the wishes of the Greek people. To this may be replied absolutely, without the possibility of controversion, that our troops went to Saloniki with the express approval of the then head of the Greek Government, and that he had himself suggested the stipulation in the Greco-Serbian treaty for a provision by which the Serbian Government needs could, in view of the default of Greece on this point, be fulfilled by the dispatch into Greek territory of an equivalent force by Great Britain and France.

King's Unconstitutional Stand.

"Nothing that has happened since the landing at Saloniki can, of course, affect the legal position of the Allies in sending troops there. But proofs have come thick and fast of the unconstitutional policy of the King and of the Skouloudis Ministry, who existed simply to carry out his policy. When M. Skouloudis was taxed by some of his deceived colleagues with the surrender of Fort Rupel, he showed them a document from the German Minister guaranteeing that the fort would be returned to Greece later on, and this document was dated three days before its surrender, proving that there was no question of seizure and forcible occupation.

"Who can, then, be surprised at the action of M. Venizelos in declaring a provisional government? He has expressly stated that he holds no anti-monarchical nor anti-dynastic views. He has taken his way, as the protecting powers have taken theirs, to bring the King back to the Constitutional regime by which alone he exists.

"The events of the last few days have brought out in a striking way the almost intolerable difficulties with which the protecting powers have had to deal. During the past months they have had on several occasions to take steps to exact from the Greek Government the 'benevolent neutrality' which had been promised them, and it should be realized that this 'benevolent neutrality' was a minimum. Greece had constitutionally declared for something much more, and benevolent neutrality was a small remnant of it promised by the Government which succeeded that of Venizelos.

"But even this promise was not carried out. The Greek posts, telegraphs and wireless stations were being used to the prejudice of the Allies. The police and so-called reservist associations were becoming centres of anti-allied propaganda, and the enemy legations had become the agencies of an elaborate system of espionage. These dangers had to be averted, and it was also necessary to ask the Greek Government to hand over to the Allies an equivalent amount of war material to that with which it had furnished the Central Powers by the prearranged surrender of Fort Rupel and Kavala. This the King had spontaneously offered to hand over to the Allies, and when the obligation was not fulfilled the demand for the surrender of the material was the cause for the recent grave disturbances.

"Allied troops were landed to enforce this demand, and, although a definite promise had been given by the King and Government that order would be maintained and that the Greek Royalist troops would in no case begin hostilities, the allied troops were treacherously attacked and suffered considerable losses. The Royalists also took advantage of the situation to treat the adherents of M. Venizelos, who are in the minority in Athens itself, with the greatest brutality, of which particulars are now beginning to arrive.

"The behavior of the Royalists in Epirus during the last week is the strongest justification of the attitude of the protecting powers toward Greece during past months."

EXPECTS SALONIKI ATTACK.

London Expert Thinks Teutons with Greeks Will Act in Few Weeks.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 9.—The Times military correspondent remarks in an article today that the contraction of the front of the Teutonic Allies in Rumania will naturally cause them to pass part of their armies into reserve, and says that in view of the positions occupied by the Central Powers on the Saloniki front, and the possible expectation that the Greeks may attack the Entente Allies from the rear, the Entente must face the contingency of a concentric attack upon General Sarrail's army within the next few weeks.

"The particular course which commends itself to us in these circumstances," the correspondent adds, "is written very plainly on the map and the only thing that will never be forgiven is indecision in a situation which needs prompt and firm handling. The safety of our troops forbids us to pander any longer to a political objective which has no basis in sound strategy."

The correspondent contends that the general military situation is not so altered by the success of the Central Powers in Rumania as to justify the depression of the Allies, and he sees no reason to doubt the successful reconstruction of the Russo-Rumanian left wing in a strong position which will compel Field Marshal von Mackensen to halt. It is assumed that for this purpose the Russian offensive in the central Carpathians, which he says came too late, will now be abandoned.

HEROIC ACTS BY BRITISH.

Corporal, Leading Company, Surrounded, but Breaks Way Through.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Tuesday, Dec. 5. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Ice cold rain has been falling today. The sky is leaden, and it is what airmen would call a "dud" day so far as observation goes, but the British heavy guns are firing continuously, although the infantry does not budge. In the mud the guns go on with their work day and night.

Along the Bapaume line the Germans are digging and tunneling and wiring with a chance of success, and they hope there will be long respite before the British are at them again.

The British are putting up a stiff defense against the inevitable evils of Winter, and are not beaten by these hardships. It was in the heavy rains of November that they had to suffer most, and it was then they had a chance of showing all the grit that was in them. There was a splendid Corporal in the Durham Light Infantry who showed himself to be a good captain of men. When they were left without any other officer he took command of the company and resisted a counterattack until absolutely surrounded.

"Break a way through, boys!" he said, so they fought their way back to their own line.

It was the same with a private of the Durhams who held his post with a Lewis gun team until the Germans were all around them. A German officer with twenty men called on them to surrender.

"No bally fear!" shouted the machine gunner. He shot the officer, scattered the men with a burst of machine-gun fire, and came back with his weapon.

REPORT BIG ALLIED AIR LOSS

German Account Says 94 Machines Were Downed During November.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Although the weather for the most part was unfavorable for our aerial forces, great successes were gained in November also," says an official statement given out today. "Our losses were thirty-one aeroplanes, in the Western, Eastern, Rumanian and Balkan war theatres. Our enemies lost seventy-one aeroplanes in aerial fights, sixteen shot down from the ground, and seven by involuntary landings, so that the total enemy loss was ninety-four aeroplanes. Of these forty-two are in our hands, and fifty-two were seen to fall down behind the lines.

"The artillery, infantry and aviators gained the grateful acknowledgment and confidence of the other troops by carrying out their important tasks in splendid fashion. The High Command fully appreciated their activities."

CRISIS MAY EVOLVE A NEW WAR PARTY

British Public, Weary of Petty Political Bickerings, Want to See Lloyd George Succeed.

ENTHUSED BY HIS ENERGY

His Steady Overcoming of Difficulties Shatters Opposition and Silences Critics.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—David Lloyd George may be more imaginative than practical, as alleged by his critics, but he is showing the hardest kind of horse sense in dealing with the big problems which he has suddenly taken upon his shoulders. He is walking with steady step, along a way strewn with difficulties, to his goal. Unless he should encounter some unexpected obstacle, the meeting of Parliament next week will find him ready to take up the task of Government.

Among the surprises of the Ministerial crisis to a newcomer is the extent to which England is honeycombed with political partisanship. One would think that nearly two years of a war for existence would have loosed the binding quality of party ties, but they seem to be as strong as ever.

Partisanship and intense rivalry between newspaper camps have constituted the chief obstacles to Lloyd George's creation of a new Ministry, but as a strenuous hustler neither Roosevelt nor the Kaiser has "anything on" the new Prime Minister, and he has this quality not possessed by either—he is bland and amiable.

The Asquith press at first acknowledged Lloyd George's abilities, though hinting at ingratitude and treachery; then, with crocodile sorrowfulness, they found for him an insuperable difficulty—labor support. As indicated in a previous dispatch, this was the last trump in the Asquith hand. Well, the new Premier went right up to the labor lion, patted him on the head, and apparently has tamed him.

It is amusing to see the Asquith papers metaphorically swallowing their Adam's apples at this exhibition of David's prowess. The same quality of partisanship obtains among all the party hangers-on. These people remind one of a certain breed of politicians at home, whose spellbinders pronounce the word as if spelled "partee," putting the accent on the last syllable.

It is difficult to believe that with Greece and Rumania as they are, there can exist so much partisan pettiness.

Partisanship Disgusts Public.

The success of Lloyd George in organizing a Ministry and carrying on the Government, if as complete as is now indicated, may lead to a reforming of old party lines and bringing into being a new party with a vigorous war policy as the cornerstone policy. The partisanship which prevails in official circles, and the root of which is patronage, is by no means shared by the people at large. A wave of disgust at the press and political bickerings is sweeping over the nation. The general public believes that the new Premier is a winner, and want to get behind him.

"Thorough" has been made into a word with fighting meaning in it and is heard on all lips. It looks as if public opinion might break down the party walls and free Lloyd George's hands so that he can pick his lieutenants with more regard for fitness to prosecute the war than for the party and faction they represent.

As a matter of fact, the formation of a new party might come about through the operation of natural causes. The two old parties no longer represent a vital difference of principle. They stand more for difference in caste and for possession of official patronage. The war has attenuated the differences almost to the vanishing point.

Lloyd George disregards party lines and makes his Cabinet from the best material available. The chief of democrats draws his principal support from the Tory party. The social reformer is backed by the class which fears labor and interests. Out of such conditions there might well be born a party that would rule England, at least till the war was over.

The rumored retention of A. J. Balfour caused a show of teeth this afternoon by the Northcliffe press, which wants "ginger" from top to bottom, and rates Balfour as a back number, but the new Government can be sure of general press support.

Rival leaders have been eliminated; only Lloyd George is left. If past criticism has been unreasonable and destructive, as the less powerful press contended, it cannot turn on Lloyd George. There is no one to set up against him. It is neck or nothing now. The Premier is in a position of absolute independence so far as former critics of the Government are concerned; and as for the thick-and-thin Asquith organs, there is no other place for them to go, either.

No matter from what side it is viewed, the new Ministry seems to be placed so as to unite and fight to the best advantage the real enemy, Germany.

American for Important Post.

The choice of Sir Albert Stanley as President of the Board of Trade, which has charge of transportation and trade, confirms what Lord Northcliffe told me of the Ministers that would appeal to America. Stanley, though born in Great Britain, was a naturalized American before coming back to England a few years ago. He is regarded as a great street railway expert.

The appointment of a man American born but naturalized here to another important post is under consideration.

The American referred to in this dispatch may be Henry W. Thornton, who gave up the post of General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad in 1914 to become General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway of England, which has more than 1,300 miles of track and the largest passenger traffic of any railroad in the world.

Mr. Thornton was born in Indiana and is now in his forty-seventh year. After being graduated from St. Paul's School, he attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he played football on the eleven. He was graduated in 1894, and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a draftsman. He rose rapidly in that railroad's service and on Feb. 1, 1911, became Assistant General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad. He was advanced to Superintendent on Nov. 14, 1911.

His selection for the Great Eastern, which was chiefly brought about by Lord Claud Hamilton, was bitterly criticised by English railway men for a time, but Thornton soon became popular. On Aug. 16, 1914, when the war was less than two weeks old, he was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of General Managers which took over all the railroads of England for the Government. About the same time, according to advices that reached friends in this country, he took out papers and soon afterward became a British subject.

German Exchange Drops.

GENEVA, Dec. 8, (via Paris.)—The German hundred-mark bill has dropped another point and a quarter on the Geneva Bourse and a point and three-quarters on the Zurich Bourse. It is now quoted at 79 francs and 78 francs 25 centimes, respectively.

The fall is attributed to the establishment of the mass levy in Germany, which it is feared will result in the partial suspension of the economic life of the country.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The reports of yesterday do not give a great deal of information as to just what further progress the Teutonic advance has made. We last saw the Rumanians on the eastern side of the Prahova Valley, their line extending through Predeal Pass and thence southward through the towns of Sinaia, Campino, Ploechti, and Bucharest. This line, the Berlin report of yesterday states, has been crossed. Just what additional towns have been captured has not been mentioned, so that the extent of the further advance is not apparent.

The action in the south is, at this time, more interesting than that of the north, since upon what happens in the south will largely depend the Rumanian chances of establishing and holding a line which will serve to check the German offensive. The only possible line, as was pointed out several days ago, is a line from Galatz westward, which would follow the general course of the Buzeu River. Whether this river can be reached by the Rumanians in time to be defended depends on their retreat from their southern positions.

On the northern end of the battle line, the Teutons who have crossed the Sinaia-Ploechti line are not more than thirty-five miles from the upper waters of the Buzeu River. If they are not checked somewhat, they will reach this river in about five or six days at the rate of progress which they have maintained for the last week. In the south, judging from such information as is at hand, they are several times this distance from the Buzeu. The problem which confronts the Rumanians, therefore, if they expect to make a defense of this line, is to pivot on their right, holding the Germans practically in place, while they make a wide swing eastward and northward with their left until the lower waters of the Buzeu are reached.

This is a matter of the greatest difficulty at the present time. While we are not in a position to speak positively of the distribution of the German and Rumanian forces in Rumania, we have certain indications from which we can place relatively where the greater forces are. The Rumanians have shown great strength in the south. Before the fall of Bucharest they were able to make several raids close to the Danube which, while they did not produce any material effect on the campaign, showed that they were present in considerable force. On the other hand, the fact that they attained no measure of success shown, indicated that the Germans were not present in anything like the strength which they had manifested further north. Moreover, the fact that Bucharest is in the south would naturally indicate that the Rumanians were in greater force in the neighborhood of their capital than at any other part of the battle field.

In this connection it is to be noted that the Germans did not make any attempt to take Bucharest by direct attack. They seemed to rely more upon the success of their enormous flanking operation, which, pressing from the north, broke the Rumanian resistance west of the Prahova Valley and opened up Predeal, Tomos, and Torzburg passes, so that the Germans had the free and unhampered use of them and the railroad lines through them, where such existed. When the line north of Rumania had been cut the investment of Bucharest, with the possible destruction of the city, was a contingency with which the Rumanians were brought face to face. There was no military reason why Bucharest should have been held. It was therefore evacuated, the reports show, without an effort to defend it. This left the bulk of the Rumanian forces still in the south and the bulk of the German forces where they were, still in the north.

The length and breadth of strategy can be summed up as having the most men at the right place at the right time. This more than any other factor has been the keynote of the German success. Where heavy sledge hammer blows were needed, Germany had the concentration already made. She was on the offense, Rumania on the defense. The offensive blows where the Germans were strongest, in the north, were greater and stronger than the defensive efforts of Rumania in the south. As the northern line was forced first at one place then at the other the Rumanians were forced to retire in order to maintain their line. The southern fighting was placed in the hands of the relatively small bodies of German troops which crossed the Danube for the purpose of flanking the Rumanian line that was von Falkenhayn was doing in the north.

Everything in the whole campaign indicates this situation as regards the distribution at present of the bulk of the forces of the two belligerents. Therefore, the Rumanians, reinforced by the Russians though they are, are weaker numerically in the northern sectors of their line than in the southern, while the opposite is true of the Germans. This being the case, the problem of the Rumanians becomes more acute. Their left wing must retire in order to secure the strongest defensive position still available—the line of separation between Wallachia and Moravia. There is, however, a topographical advantage remaining to the Rumanians. Their right wing in the mountains where the German advantage of numbers can be somewhat offset. This may prove the crucial factor. If the Rumanians can effect their change of front before this line can be turned, they may yet prove able to stem the German tide.

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ATTACK BY GERMANS IN APREMONT FOREST

Crown Prince's Troops Win a Foothold, but French Drive Them Out Again.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—As day after day passes with the usual "nothing to report" from the Somme front, the Germans are showing signs of increasing activity elsewhere on the long line of battle. On Wednesday the Crown Prince's troops by a sudden attack drove the French from some trench positions on the eastern slope of Hill 304, the famous barrier on the west bank of the Meuse northwest of Verdun. The French attacked in this quarter last night and succeeded in driving the Germans out of the positions which they had occupied.

The Germans made an attack today in another sector, along the southern leg of the St. Mihiel salient, in the forest of Apremont. They gained a foothold in the French trenches, but were driven out almost immediately by a strong counterattack.

Artillery fighting is reported from the Somme front. The French statement of this evening follows:

"On the front of the Somme artillery activity of rather considerable proportions is reported in the sector of Bouchavesnes and in front of Biaches.

"In the forest of Apremont, in the course of an attack this morning, the enemy gained a foothold in some French elements. Through a spirited counterattack our troops ejected the Germans immediately.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

The French afternoon report says:

"On the left bank of the Meuse we have driven out the enemy from a section of the trenches on the eastern slopes of Hill 304, which they occupied on the 6th of December. Everywhere else last night passed quietly.

The official communication from British Headquarters, issued tonight, says:

During the day the enemy shelled our front south of the Ancre and in the Gueudecourt and Ransart areas. We retaliated by bombarding various positions behind quietly the enemy's lines.

Our trench mortars were active southeast of Armentieres.

The British afternoon report adds:

Except for reciprocal intermittent shelling, there is nothing to report.

French Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An attack was made by French troops yesterday on the Verdun front, in an effort to recapture trenches taken by the Germans on Hill 304. The failure of this attack is announced in today's communication from Army Headquarters. The statement says:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the west bank of the Meuse the French yesterday attacked the trenches on Hill 304 captured by us on Dec. 6. They were repulsed.

Italian Seaplanes Raid Trieste.

ROME, Dec. 8, (via Paris.)—Two Italian seaplanes raided Trieste on Thursday, according to a statement by the Admiralty, which says that five bombs were dropped on naval sheds. The raiders returned unharmed.

RUSSIA PLANS BIG RUMANIA CAMPAIGN

Continued from Page 1.

tories nor conclude peace. * * * The attempt must be made, and if it fails through the obvious fault of others, then we can go on with a good conscience until the next time, and our soldiers will resume their march."

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—An official announcement from Berlin makes public the following congratulatory telegram sent by the German Emperor to the King of Bavaria respecting the fall of Bucharest:

"The beaten Rumanian Army has abandoned its fortified capital. With God's assistance we have gone a great step forward. Your brave Bavarians did excellently in the mountain fighting and on the plains again gained imperishable glory. The heroic death of a brave Prince and typical soldier of your lineage has been a source of inspiration to us."

[The reference in the Emperor's telegram to the death of a Prince presumably refers to Prince Henry of Bavaria, nephew of King Louis. Prince Henry was a Major in the Bavarian Guards and was reported in a wireless dispatch from Berlin on Nov. 9 as having been killed in battle. The circumstances or place of his death were not given.]

Retreat Continues, Russians Admit.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—The Russians have taken the offensive in the wooded Carpathian district, the War Office announced today in the following statement:

In the wooded Carpathians our detachments have taken the offensive at the height five versts south of Javornik. The battle is continuing, with the result not yet known. Eight versts northeast of Torong Mountain our scouts attacked an enemy ambuscade and dispersed it.

Rumanian front—In the Oituz Valley enemy attacks were beaten back.

In Wallachia, following the occupation of Bucharest, the Rumanians and our own troops continued to retire.

In Dobrudja and on the Danube calm has prevailed.

BROTHER CALLS KING FELON.

Invading Rumania as German General to Punish Ferdinand.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—One of the commanders of the German forces invading Rumania, says a Reuter dispatch from Jassy, the new seat of the Rumanian Government, is a brother of King Ferdinand of Rumania. He has issued a proclamation to the people of the invaded territory, the dispatch adds, in which he says:

"Compose yourselves. Go on with your business. I have come to punish your felon of a King."

King Ferdinand of Rumania, who is a nephew of the late King Charles, has two brothers, both Generals in the German Army. One brother, Prince Wilhelm of Hohenzollern, is the head of the non-reigning branch of the Hohenzollern family. The other is Prince Karl Anton.

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

CIGARS UNITED CIGARS UNITED

SUPPORT OF LIBERALS FOR LLOYD GEORGE

Continued from Page 1.

remain Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

There was much applause when Viscount Grey said that at the beginning of the war he was much struck with the resolute courage of three men—Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Lord Kitchener. Mr. Lloyd George, he continued, was "a man of great courage who never flinched, who had borne his burden, which was a heavy one, all through with great fortitude."

Despite the action of the meeting, it is plain that Lloyd George has split the party into two factions. The old party leaders will occupy in the House of Commons a place of friendly opposition and criticism. A large proportion of the Liberals remain faithful to Asquith and look upon Lloyd George as a wrecker.

The younger progressive members of the Liberal Party, however, are inclined to support him without reserve.

The Manchester Guardian says that the report that Premier Lloyd George will attempt an immediate solution of the Irish question by means of an imperial conference is not unlikely.

Asquith Disclosed a "Conspiracy."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—In his speech at the meeting of Liberals today Mr. Asquith said in part:

"I am not, as you know, very sensitive to criticism. Perhaps I am unduly insensitive to it. Nor am I in the least afraid of the judgment which history will pass, and I should have kept unbroken silence if it had not been that I am afraid that without authority (I am not making any imputation of that kind) misleading and incorrect accounts have been circulated with regard to the part which I have taken in those recent events which I might almost say, if allowed to remain unchecked, might seem to involve unrebutted reflection on my personal honor, and that was a thing which I could not stand.

"It is impossible to isolate the events of last week from what was going on before. There has been a well organized and carefully engineered conspiracy, not, I believe, countenanced in any quarter of the Liberal Party, but directed against members of the Cabinet and directed in part against some of my late Unionist colleagues, but, in main, against Lord Grey and myself.

"Both he and I from the first treated these attacks with indifference, so long as we felt that we could carry on our work and remain at our posts. These attacks were grounded upon some alleged slackness or want of energy in the prosecution of the war. I am not aware of any foundation for those charges."

Referring to the outline of Lloyd George's proposal for the establishment of a small War Council which appeared in Monday's newspapers, Mr. Asquith particularly mentioned the leading article of The Times, which showed, he said, that a breach of confidence had undoubtedly taken place somewhere. He had not the least idea who was responsible for it.

"Lloyd George assured me," he said, "that he had no responsibility in its production, and of course I entirely accept his assurance; but the fact remains that the thing was known."

He wrote to Lloyd George as follows:

"Such productions as the first leading article in today's Times, showing the infinite possibilities of misunderstanding and misrepresentation of such an arrangement as we considered yesterday, make me at least doubtful as to its feasibility, and thus the impression is created that I am being relegated to a position of an irresponsible spectator of the war. I cannot possibly go on."

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he had not seen The Times' article.

Grey Also Attacks Critics.

Viscount Grey, who followed Asquith, said in part:

"I have never for a moment thought that the personal attacks on myself have been inspired by Lloyd George, but they have been made by those who are working for him confessedly and openly supporting him in the press. There was nothing secret about it, and I have no doubt that they persuaded themselves that was the best way of helping the country.

"I want to deal justly with these things, but some (I do not say all; there was a great deal of legitimate criticism) of those attacks have been carried so far in these days that those who make them have seemed to forget that we are in the face of a foreign enemy."

ENGLAND'S DOUBTS HAVE DISAPPEARED

With All Parties Getting Behind Lloyd George United Effort is Now Assured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 9.—"Everybody Cheery" ran a headline in Lord Northcliffe's Evening News last night, and undoubtedly within the last forty-eight hours there has been an extraordinary change in the public mood, to judge from superficial manifestations. Doubts and depression have given place to confidence and good spirits.

Professor Pollard, a prolific writer on political and historical subjects, regards these alternating tempers as symptoms of political hysteria. St. Loe Strachey, editor of The Spectator, recalls St. Simon's description of the scene on the death of Louis XIV., when courtiers stampeded down the corridors of Versailles from the rooms of the dead "Grand Monarch" to the apartments of the Dauphin, crying "Roi est mort! Vive le roi!"

"Though we hold that the coalition was much too harshly judged," writes Mr. Strachey, "we are fully aware that an honest belief seized upon the great part of the nation, and that, hypnotised by journalistic suggestion, they held that the only way to win was to try a dose of another medicine."

Lloyd George's power of enthusing his followers has had much to do with the creation of this new spirit. His splendid courage and supreme self-confidence have carried the day. As a eulogist says in The Daily Express, he "has a tendency to think in headlines," and that carries the mass of the public with him.

Another writer in The Spectator issues this reminder:

"The nation has got to learn that there are no short cuts to victory, no royal roads to triumph, no patent cure-alls in the stern work of war.

"If the crisis has done good, as is quite possible, by introducing new blood, it has certainly done harm for a time at any rate in making men believe that the war can be won by talk, by word-spinning, or by manipulation of public opinion and of the administrative machine. The spirit engendered by a crisis like the present militates against, not makes for, success."

Much of the possible exhilaration of the moment is due to the relief felt that a crisis, whose beginnings created deep foreboding of evil in the national unity, should be ended with the formation of a government, which from present indications will receive the support of all parties in all measures that make for efficiency in war.

Lloyd George's success in forming an administration so rapidly as he did was not only due to his personality and superabundant energy. The Times says:

"Only some powerful and unusual force could have enabled him to assert his new position within so brief a space and this is the determination of a united people to secure an efficient Government for war and the belief that he can give it to them."

Mr. Asquith's closest friends said that he was not the man to retire to his tent and sulk, and the resolution voted at the meeting of the Liberal Party yesterday, to support the new Government in whatever steps it might take to prosecute the war with vigor and determination, was largely the result of his address, emphasizing the necessity of giving adhesion to whatever Government was in power for the purpose of bringing about what all desired—the winning of the war.

Mr. Asquith's unqualified support of the new Government will probably have an influence also upon those partisans in Parliament and in the press who, as The Daily Telegraph yesterday said, were "still smarting with indignation," for which it must be said there is plentiful justification in some methods by which he and his colleagues were assailed from irresponsible quarters.

Some observers think that some Liberal papers have in the last few days displayed deep, though veiled, antagonism to Lloyd George and the refusal of the Liberal members of Asquith's Cabinet to enter Lloyd George's administration has been severely criticised.

The Manchester Guardian, which like The Daily Telegraph, has been consistently nonpartisan since the formation of the coalition Cabinet, holds this decision to stand aloof to be perfectly natural as a consequence of the action of their chief, although Asquith interposed no obstacle to their freedom of choice.

"It is not merely a question of personal loyalty," says The Guardian, "but as the late Liberal Ministers will rightly and inevitably form an independent, though friendly, opposition, any of them who should join the new administration would find themselves in the position of facing their old friends and colleagues from the opposite side of the House."

Another argument in favor of Liberal abstention is put forward by The Westminster Gazette:

"The complaint against the late Government was that there was a clash of minds and temperaments, which hindered decisive action. It is important that this difficulty should not be repeated in the new administration, and in the national interest Lloyd George should be left absolutely free to choose for his colleagues such men whom he thinks he will get heartily at one with him in character and disposition as well as in his views about the war."

Another point held to support the action of the Liberal officials is that the British party system has been more than justified by what has taken place since the coalition Cabinet was formed. Many Liberals and Unionists alike believed that some of the difficulties of the late Government arose from the very fact that the coalition made a regular and responsible opposition impossible, with the result that criticism had necessarily to be left in the hands of guerrilla bands who were able to weaken but not influence the Government and having no method of action except to break it from within.

"Nothing has been better proved in the last two years," says The Westminster Gazette, "than that an organized opposition steadied by tradition is as necessary in time of war as in time of peace. An opposition sincerely desirous of bringing to the aid of the country for the purposes of war all the talent, influence, and guidance not included on the Treasury bench is necessary to good government. The alternative is faction."

From the provincial press generally the Lloyd George administration is getting a more or less encouraging welcome.

"It will be judged by its fruits," says The Birmingham Post. "It will have to satisfy the country that it is acting with vigor and it will also have to satisfy its critics, for critics there will be, that its energy is tempered with discrimination. If it can succeed in these respects, we see no reason why it should not be staple."

SOME OF PREMIER'S PLANS.

Far-Reaching Propositions Outlined to the Labor Leaders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Daily Chronicle account of the conference between Lloyd George and the labor leaders yesterday says that Lloyd George told his callers that the great task, a vigorous prosecution of war to a victorious conclusion, could only be accomplished by utilizing to the utmost the entire energies of the nation.

To inquiries of the labor representatives Lloyd George outlined his program, which, according to The Chronicle, "amounts practically to direct control by the State of the whole resources of the country. It is proposed to control all the industries and means of transport, both by land and by sea, so that the power of the nation can be directed into such channels as may be considered best—into the production of munitions of war or into maintaining that part of our export trade which is necessary to keep up the exchanges.

"It was suggested that every effort should be made to increase homegrown food supplies by encouraging cultivation of waste land and improving methods of cultivating land already under tillage. To this end farmers are to be provided with the most modern machinery obtainable, and the direction of agricultural operations will be organized so as to dispense with superfluous labor. Food supplies and prices are to be rigorously controlled."

ASSAILS CHOICE OF BALFOUR.

Daily Mail Heads the Editorial "How to Lose the War."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 9.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial headed "How to Lose the War," protests against placing Balfour in charge of the Foreign Office. It says:

"The Foreign Office conducts the blockade. It will also have an opportunity of dealing with peace negotiations. We do not want Lord Haldane and his friends to meddle in either of these vital matters, but we fear that under Balfour's regime they will not be precluded from doing so." Concerning Lord Robert Cecil The Daily Mail says:

"It is a grievous misfortune that such a sentimentalist should be left in control of Great Britain's deadliest weapon—the blockade. His tenderness for neutrals and his foolish agreements with their traders have already cost us and our allies a heavy price, as well as cruel discouragement to the navy."

The Daily Chronicle welcomes the appointment of Balfour to the foreign office, and then says:

"We noticed late last night that already in the Northcliffe press a coarse clamor was being started against the bare mention of his name as a possible Minister in the new combination. Lloyd George has here an early and excellent opportunity of showing whether it is he or Lord Northcliffe who is in effect to be the new Prime Minister."

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"It is believed that Lloyd George is contemplating a working arrangement under which an inner Cabinet and an outer Cabinet would be specially recognized. Presumably the only Cabinet Ministers of front rank, about nine in number, would be summoned for the ordinary business of the Cabinet.

"Austen Chamberlain, though not in vigorous health, has decided to join the new administration. He will probably remain in the Indis office. Lord Milner, not Lord Selborne, will be the new First Lord of the Admiralty. Waltar Long is likely to go to the Colonial Office. Lord Curzon will be Lord President of the Council. He may associate with that the Chairmanship of the Air Board. Sir Edward Carson will take office without portfolio, presumably in order to be free to devote his whole time to the War Council.

"The Prime Minister's desire to have business men in the Government is illustrated by rumored offers of Ministerial posts to Lord St. Davids, a City Magnate, and Lord Devonport, Chairman of the Port of London."

STANLEY'S FRIENDS PLEASED.

Praise Ability of Man Reported Chosen for British Cabinet.

Sir Albert Henry Stanley, who will be a member of the new British Cabinet, according to advices from London, was described by acquaintances here yesterday as a man of remarkable achievements.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who was Managing Director in London of the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company up to 1910, said:

"I think that if Stanley is going into the British Cabinet it is one of the most remarkable things that the war has produced.

"He went to London when I was living there, and I saw him very frequently. He had charge of the underground railways systems, and made a marked success. He showed himself capable of handling what seemed to be an almost hopeless job.

General Edwin W. Stone, Assistant to the President of the Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey, is an intimate friend of Stanley, whom he visited in 1912. He said:

"Stanley became connected with the Public Service Railway Company in 1904. He came here from Detroit. He had charge here of the company's operating department until 1908, when he was induced to go to London to take charge of street railways of that city.

SHAUGHNESSY LAUDS WORK OF NORTHCLIFFE

Canadian Railway Magnate Says People Recognize His Efforts for the Empire.

Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned yesterday from a six weeks' trip to England on the American liner Finland. He left in the evening for Montreal.

During his stay in London he took his seat in the House of Lords, where he was introduced by Lord Northcliffe.

Lord Shaughnessy said that a few months ago the British public looked askance at the actions of Lord Northcliffe, but now they were beginning to appreciate the good work he had done for the empire.

Regarding the British Cabinet crisis, Lord Shaughnessy said:

"Lloyd George's elevation to the Premiership, undoubtedly is the outcome of a desire on the part of the more aggressive party in the House of Commons, to have a Government that will prosecute the war with more vigor. The change merely indicates that the people of Great Britain wish to utilise every resource and every force at their command, to insure victory.

"Britain wants peace just as soon as the demands, made by her and her allies, are won from Germany. Anything less is not victory.

"Canada has assumed a heavy portion of the burden of the war, far greater than any one anticipated. Canadians have done men's work, fulfilling the terms of the partnership that exists between the various members of the empire. Canada will, in fact, be a senior partner in the British Empire, bearing an equal share of the bur

MORGAN BACK, SURE ALLIES WILL WIN

He Found Financial Conditions in England Very Good and the Nation Confident.

FOOD SHORTAGE IS SLIGHT

Labor's Income More Than Meets Increased Living Cost, According to W. M. Acworth.

J. Pierpont Morgan, banker and fiscal agent of the British Government, who has been away two months in England and France on a business trip, arrived here yesterday on the American liner Finland. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morgan and Miss Frances Tracy Morgan, his daughter, and appeared to be in the best of health.

Beyond remarking that financial conditions in England were very good Mr. Morgan declined to discuss business, but said he might give out a statement at his office in a day or so when he had had time to look things over and consult with his partners. He was very optimistic on the chances of the Allies in the war, and said emphatically:

"There is not a doubt as to the outcome. It is a certainty that the Allies will win. The English people feel that the war is won."

Every one in England and France, said Mr. Morgan, was asking when the war would end. He said he did not hear anything about the retirement of General Joffre when he was in Paris and did not think that it was likely.

He denied the report from London that he had been ill in England and said his health was very good and he had enjoyed some pheasant shooting in the Midlands at the time he was supposed to be in bed. He added that he called at Buckingham Palace at the invitation of the King and had a long talk with him. The Ministers of the British and French Governments, he said, were busy men, and there was very little time spent in banqueting these days.

The construction of four twenty-five-knot liners for the American Line is a question to be decided by President P. A. S. Franklin, according to Mr. Morgan, but she added that if the liners were built they would have to be constructed in the United States, because there was no room in the shipyards on the other side. These are reserved for British vessels.

Mr. Morgan was met at the pier by his son, Junius Morgan, who went home with his mother and sister while Mr. Morgan drove downtown to attend a meeting of the Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company. He will go to London again next February on the Finland.

Sir William T. White, the Canadian Minister of Finance, was a passenger on the Finland returning from a trip to London on official business which he said he could not discuss. J. W. Flavelle, Canadian Minister of Munitions, who was also on board, was equally uncommunicative.

William M. Acworth, a leading railway expert in Great Britain, arrived from Liverpool as Chairman of the Provincial Royal Railway Commission consisting of three members appointed to investigate the condition of the Canadian railways. The other members are Albert H. Smith, President of the New York Central, and Sir Henry Drayton of Canada. Mr. Acworth explained that he had been sent over in place of Sir George Paish, who had broken down from overwork.

He said the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Railways were not paying and had applied to the Government for assistance. The commission had been appointed to determine the best way to assist the railways.

"There is very little shortage of food in England," Mr. Acworth asserted, "and the working classes receive more than enough to compensate for the increase in the cost of living. The only ones who have really felt the pinch are the old-age pensioners, and the Government has had to increase their allowance.

"You hear fruit growers in England complain that they cannot get sugar to make jam, but the big manufacturers have it and the jam is served on your table."

George McL. Brown, European manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, also arrived on the Finland. The ship brought a big consignment of Christmas mail.

SAVED BY STRAUS MILK.

2,000 Babies Cared For in 1916 at Milk Depots.

The Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Depots have cared for more than 2,000 babies throughout 1916 and more than 2,300 last Summer, only one of whom has died, according to an announcement made yesterday. The report showed that 2,153,963 bottles of pasteurized modified milk had been dispensed in the year from the eighteen milk depots in Manhattan and 1,595,447 glasses from the Summer stations in parks and on recreation piers. The report continued:

Besides this, 72,984 pints of pasteurized milk were supplied free for the children of the cloak and suit workers in the six weeks during which the wage earners in these families were locked out. This work was carried on partly in Brooklyn, where stations were opened for the relief of these babies. During the year more than 4,000 babies came under the care of the Straus depots for varying periods. The average number regularly and permanently fed on the Straus milk was 2,018. The milk was supplied at about half of the cost of its production, and a physician visited each station three times a week to give free advice to mothers. The Straus depots are the only agency which supplies "ready to drink" milk, modified and pasteurized in the feeding bottle, one feeding to the bottle.

With the ending of this year, Mr. Straus has completed twenty-five years of the work of supplying pasteurized milk and has dispensed a total of 42,615,984 bottles and 23,437,348 glasses.

PLANS OF POLISH COUNCIL.

Will Consist of 25 Members, According to Teuton Decrees.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (via Tuckerton.)—An important step toward Polish autonomy as promised has just been taken with the publication of a joint decree by the German-Austrian Governors General at Warsaw and Lublin regarding the organization of the provisional national council, to consist of twenty-five members "conversant with the wishes and needs of the Polish nation and by reason of their position in life competent to represent all classes of the population."

The new National Council, whose seat is Warsaw, will elect from its midst a so-called crown marshal as presiding officer. The business of the national council will be transacted in the Polish language, the duties of this provisional body including among others to collaborate in working out further State and governmental institutions in the Kingdom of Poland, to make suggestions and initiate laws in internal affairs, to help in the creation of a Polish army, to work along lines of repairing the ravages of war, and bringing economic and industrial Poland to life again as well as to vote the necessary credits and taxes for these purposes.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA SAFE.

Britain Put No New Restrictions on Our Commerce with Her Ally.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Great Britain's recognition of the agreement between Russia and Sweden for regulation of imports into the former through the latter was said at the British Embassy today to be wholly without design to impose fresh restrictions on American or other neutral trade with Russia. Recognition of the agreement, it was said, was the sole purpose of the issue of the British circular agreeing to accept letters of assurance as the basis of such trade through the blockade lines.

As explained at the British Embassy, the circular, which was dated in October, was intended for the information of trade interests, and did not add in any respects to the list of articles which might be passed through the blockade lines.

By the Spring of 1917 the Russian ports will be open to almost every commercial article, according to John H. Snodgrass, United States Consul General at Moscow, who is spending several days at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Since the beginning of the war only Government cargoes, such as munitions or supplies needed for the army, have been admitted. The effect of this has been to discourage American commercial transactions with Russia.

"With the increasing demand for commodities," said Mr. Snodgrass, "and the opening of new railroads, the ports of Kola and Archangel will be allowed to receive consignments of all kinds."

ONLY ONE MAN FAILS TO IDENTIFY 'OLIVER'

Painter Working at Hotel When Wax and Rae Tanzer Called Can't Remember Him.

PRISONER SHOWS PENITENCE

Writes to Mother, but Doesn't Want to See Her from Behind the Bars —Tanzer Trial Next Month.

William Lapp, who was doing a job of painting at the Hotel Kensington in Plainfield, N. J., when Rae Tanser visited the hotel with Oliver Osborne in October, 1914, failed yesterday to identify Charles H. Wax as the man with Miss Tanzer. The painter was one of two called yesterday to identify Wax, the man of many aliases and the principal witness for the Government in the prosecution of Miss Tanser for perjury, as the "Oliver Osborne," who, she charged, was James W. Osborne, the lawyer. As on the two previous days since he was brought here from Chicago, Wax was taken to the office of Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood to be identified by those who knew him as "Oliver Osborne" or under others of the many names he used in his affairs with women. During the long wait Wax, ever smiling, talked of his travels and expressed regret for his misdeeds.

There was a line of men that extended almost around the big desk in the centre of Mr. Wood's office when Lapp was brought in. He looked carefully along the line, and reported to Mr. Wood that he did not see any one present whom he remembered as ever having seen before. After another scrutiny Mr. Wood asked Lapp whether he could remember the voice of Rae Tanser's companion at the Hotel Kensington. Lapp said he thought he could. So he spoke a few words to each man in the "lineup" and each responded. There was no sign of recognition as Wax spoke.

"Found your man?" queried Mr. Wood.

Lapp said he had not. Wax spoke to Mr. Wood. He told him where he had met Lapp. He recalled that Lapp was a paperhanger or a painter or was working about the hotel "doing something." Lapp said that he did not recognize Wax as the man, but said he was as big as Rae's companion. At the trial of Rae Tanser, Lapp would not testify that James W. Osborne was the man who was with Miss Tanser at the Plainfield hotel. He could not remember.

The first identification of Wax yesterday was made by John D. Judson, Jr., son of the Postmaster of Gloversville. Wax greeted Judson as an old friend.

"Hello, John," he said as they shook hands.

Wax said he had known Judson's father and that John was only three days old when he first saw him.

"Yes, Sir," said Wax, "I used to carry this boy around in my arms. He was quite a youngster, too."

Former Assistant United States District Attorney William L. Wemple, when he called at Mr. Wood's office to discuss legal matters, was surprised when he was greeted by Wax with: "How do you do, Mr. Wemple? Don't you remember me?" At first the former prosecutor could not place Wax, and Wax reminded him that he had called at the Federal Building in 1911 to refute a complaint that he had represented himself as Assistant District Attorney Raymond. Wemple then recalled the visit and that there had not been evidence enough to warrant action. The woman who figured in that case is said to be the young woman whom the authorities have designated as Mme. X.

Wax is now represented as being repentant and very desirous of righting the wrongs he has done. He is said to have written to his mother in Gloversville that he wanted much to see her, but did not want to see her "from behind the bars."

Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., who is in charge of the Rae Tanser prosecution, has been in conference with Mr. Wood, and the case against her will be moved for trial early next month. This is the perjury case which resulted from her testimony that James W. Osborne was the "Oliver Osborne" who won her affections. The present tangle started when Rae Tanzer brought suit against James W. Osborne for breach of promise. Her sisters, Dora and Rose; David and Maxwell Slade, and Franklin Safford, the hotel clerk at the Kensington, have all been indicted in connection with the matter.

Before he left for the Tombs last night Wax made a few more observations regarding women. For one thing, he said that the heaviest gun in the campaign of conquest was flattery—greater than money or good looks.

FINDS $7,000 IN WAR'S PATH.

Frenchman Unearths Buried Treasure in the Ruins of Fricourt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Daily Chronicle prints the following episode as told by its correspondent at the front:

"A few days ago a French civilian and his wife came to Fricourt, which is now far back from the fighting lines. Of the village there remain only a few rubbish heaps among the litter of complete destruction, but the Frenchman pointed to a plot of earth in all this turmoil and said:

"'There was my house. I am sure of it.'

"The party started scrapping up the earth. Suddenly there was a cry of astonishment.

"'God be thanked! It is here! I have found it!' cried the Frenchman. He and his wife had found 35,000 francs, all the treasure of their life, six inches deep under the soil that had been flung up by mine craters, burrowed by high explosives, dug by German soldiers, tramped over by British soldiers, and tortured by every destructive act of war."

WILSON TO CONFER ON FOOD SITUATION

Will Hear Anderson's Plan for Federal Inquiry at White House Meeting Today.

INQUIRY BY GRAND JURY

Plans to Punish Those Responsible for Advance in Coal Prices to be Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson will have a conference tomorrow with George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney for Boston, who is in charge of the nation-wide investigation by the Department of Justice into the rise in food prices, and it is expected that as a result of what he is told, the President will be able to determine what course the Government should pursue. The expectation is that Mr. Anderson will advise the President that the investigation has not proceeded far enough to justify any definite program. He will go to Chicago on Sunday or early next week to pursue his investigations there.

Some reports have been received at the Department of Justice which are said to be capable of the construction that collusion exists to assist speculation in foodstuffs through preventing a sufficient supply of cars to haul them, but it was explained that railroad managements were in no way responsible for this condition, which was possible through the diversion of cars from ordinary routes.

President Wilson and the Cabinet discussed the situation at today's meeting, and, it is understood, decided to await further disclosures before reaching a conclusion as to recommendations to be made by the President to Congress.

One of the plans suggested today provided for simultaneous Grand Jury investigations throughout the country. Mr. Anderson conferred for several hours today with Oliver E. Pagan, the Interstate Commerce Commission's expert on drawing indictments, and dispatched fresh instructions to the field force of investigators throughout the country.

It was said that doubt no longer existed as to whether there had been combinations of men to boost coal prices, and that effective means to punish those who have violated the law in contributing to the rises were being studied. One of the chief problems facing officials is how to reach the men under suspicion without enabling some of them to obtain immunity by testifying before Grand Juries or other inquisitorial bodies.

WILSON MAY ASK NEW GERMAN PLEDGE

Continued from Page 1.

commanders were "justified" in attacking them without warning and sinking them "without delay." There was no attempt at visit and search in either case.

Involves Vital Issues.

The problem confronting this Government is whether it can count upon German assurances and pledges to restrain submarine commanders from violating the rules of international law and humanity, and involves the very vital question as to whether this Government can continue to accept the excuse that vessels sunk without warning and without safety to passengers and crews were destroyed through "regrettable mistakes."

The United States Government had this aspect of the controversy in mind when Secretary Lansing and President Wilson said in the Sussex note of April 10, 1916:

"It (the Government of the United States) has accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial Government as of course given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove possible for the Imperial Government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the recognized principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations."

Again in the same Sussex note this Government said:

"And again and again the Imperial Government has given its solemn assurance to the Government of the United States that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has repeatedly permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity."

In the same note, after pointing out that as recently as last February the German Government pledged itself to give warning to vessels which were not armed and to afford security of life to their passengers and crews, Secretary Lansing said, "but even this limitation their submarine commanders have recklessly ignored."

9,000-TON BRITISH SHIP IS REPORTED SUNK

Anchor Liner Caledonia Had Been in Government Service—Five Other Vessels Destroyed.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Anchor Line steamship Caledonia, of 9,223 tons gross, is believed to have been sunk, according to an announcement made by Lloyd's Shipping Agency today.

The destruction of the Belgian steamer Kaiser and the Norwegian steamers Meteor and Mervion also was announced by the shipping agency. The crews of these vessels have been landed.

The sinking of the Greek steamship Ipiros, 1,084 tons gross, by a German submarine, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

Reuter's correspondent at Stavanger, Norway, says the Norwegian steamship Stettin, 412 tons gross, has been sunk by a German submarine.

The Norwegian steamship Caloric, on her voyage from the United States to Scandinavian ports, was fired upon by a German submarine and two members of her crew were killed, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Caloric escaped undamaged.

The steamer Caledonia had for some time been in the service of the British Government. She was 500 feet long and was built at Glasgow in 1904. The vessel was formerly in the passenger service between New York and Glasgow. The local offices of the line said yesterday that they had heard nothing of the vessel since she was commandeered for Government service. The ship is registered as commanded by Captain Blaikie.

CHEMUNG'S MEN IMPERILED.

Almost Swamped by Debris When the Ship Was Torpedoed.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—"The Chemung went down with the American flag flying, all right," said Captain John J. Duffy, master of the steamship Chemung, which was sunk by a submarine off the coast of Spain on Nov. 28, to The Associated Press today, "but I had no argument over the flag with the Austrian submarine commander."

Captain Duffy was in Paris for a few hours today on his way to England, whence he will sail for the United States.

"We were fired on after I had hoisted a signal that I was stopping," said the Chemung's master. "We had been on the lookout for submarines, and had determined to stop as soon as we were signaled. Therefore, when the first gun was fired our signal that we were stopping went up. Nevertheless, a shell fired afterward struck our bows.

"When the ship was struck by the torpedo our boats were not out of range of the debris, which shot up into the air for a thousand feet and fell all around us. It was a lucky chance no one was hurt.

"Third Officer Jacobsen, who went to the submarine with the ship's papers, says the Austrians first intended to make me a prisoner. But he said to them: 'Don't; the Captain is a very good sort.' I was not taken aboard the submarine, but Jacobsen said she was of a very large type, being 170 feet long. He said she had a high bow like a yacht, not like the bow of an ordinary submarine."

PALERMO MAY BE SAFE.

Boston Hears It Was the Citta di Palermo That Was Sunk.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—A cablegram asserting that it was the steamer Citta di Palermo, and not the Palermo, that was torpedoed off the Spanish coast on Dec. 5 was received here today. The message came to Robert A. Boit & Co., marine underwriters of this city, from their business correspondents in London. As local underwriters were heavily interested in the insurance of the Palermo's cargo and were not concerned in the other vessel, they made special efforts to obtain confirmation of the London report, but had received no definite word at the business closing hour.

The Citta di Palermo, an Italian vessel of 1,869 tons, has been in service between Buenos Aires and Genoa. The Palermo, a much larger steamship, also of Italian registry, was bound from New York to Genoa.

Patrols Fight on the Trentino.

ROME, Dec. 8, (via London.)—"On the Trentino front, where persistent snowfalls are impeding operations, there were only small patrol encounters," says today's War Office announcement. "On the Carso there were intense artillery duels, notwithstanding the heavy rain. During the night we repulsed an enemy attack north of Bossomalo Ludilog."

WILSON CAUTIONED BERLIN ON BELGIUM

Continued from Page 1.

the measure is by no means a hardship for the laborers, but is a social necessity.

Owing chiefly to the British embargo against Belgian's overseas trade, which before the war supported a large part of the industrial population, large numbers of Belgian workers are idle, the statement says, and conditions are growing worse. Many families, after spending all their savings, have become objects of public charity.

This state of things is not due, as asserted in Belgium, to German requisitions of raw material, it is explained, for these requisitions were made as a rule only where factories were unable to continue operations.

Of 1,200,000 employes engaged in Belgian industries before the war 505,000, including 158,000 women, are now wholly without work, and 150,000, including 40,000 women, are partly without work, making a total of 655,000 persons dependent on public aid. In addition to these, there are 293,000 wives and 612,000 children of men without work, so that 1,560,000 persons, or one-fifth of the total Belgian population, require assistance.

More than 300,000,000 francs has already been spent in supporting these persons and 20,000,000 francs monthly will be required henceforth. These masses of idle people, the statement says, are degenerating, and drunkenness and social depravity are resulting.

General von Bissing, the German Governor General, early recognized the necessity of taking measures to help the idle to obtain employment. He caused municipalities to undertake public works to create employment, where this was possible without imposing too great financial burdens.

Upon the suggestion of Belgians of practical insight, the Governor General issued an ordinance in August, 1915, against persons unwilling to work, which was made more stringent last March. These ordinances provide for compulsory transfer of workmen only when idle persons refused to accept work at reasonable pay without adequate reasons, the provisions of international law protecting them against working on war material being recognized as adequate ground. The ordinances were directed chiefly against organized influences aiming to prevent laborers from accepting work voluntarily only because it was offered by Germans. Nevertheless tens of thousands voluntarily accepted work in Germany at profitable wages.

The statement goes on to say that the labor situation in Belgium has grown worse and that conditions are now such as to necessitate improvement; hence the ordinances must be enforced more vigorously in order to relieve the situation. Before compulsory transport, however, every idle person has the opportunity to accept profitable work voluntarily on contract, and compulsion is resorted to only where the laborer stubbornly refuses.

Workmen coming to Germany are placed on the same footing as Germans and are earning higher wages than they ever received in Belgium. Steps have been taken to send part of their earnings to their families in Belgium. The laborers also are permitted to make regular visits to their homes, and families are allowed to accompany them to Germany, if that is desired. Provision also is made for religious services in their own language.

In view of the circumstances, the statement says, the transportation of workmen to Germany means a considerable betterment in their position. Inasmuch as hundreds of thousands are being ruined in Belgium, while aged men, women, and even children are wearing themselves out with work in Germany, the transportation of Belgians, the statement asserts, is not only a right but a social duty of the German Government.

CHARGES GERMANS SEEK RELIEF LISTS

Duke of Norfolk Says Demands in Deportation of Belgians Violate Agreements.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Duke of Norfolk, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, which collects funds in the British Empire, today gave the following statement in regard to the effect the deportation of Belgians has on the American Relief Commission:

"The recent order issued by the Military Governor of Brussels and addressed to the Burgomasters of the communes under his control, throws further light on the German methods in Belgium. It required the delivery without delay of lists of unemployed under threats of vigorous measures and in default of which the German authorities will themselves select Belgians to be transported to Germany. The lists which are demanded are, as is apparent from other evidence, those drawn up for the Relief Commission and the National Committee.

"This is directly contrary to the conditions laid down by the Allies and accepted by the German authorities at the outset of the negotiations in regard to relief measures. On June 7, 1915, Lord Crewe, Lord President of the Council, writing to Mr. Page, the American Ambassador in London, stated expressly that 'if the German authorities desire to use the machinery of the commission and the National Committee for the purpose of coercing the working population of Belgium to employ themselves against their own will and conscience, directly or indirectly, in the service or for the benefit of the occupying army, they must themselves provide for the relief of these bodies, and all arrangements between his Majesty's Government and the commission must cease.'

"This condition was accepted by the German Governor of Belgium, who bound himself in express terms in a dispatch from Baron von der Lancken, Civil Governor of Brussels, to Minister Whitlock on July 25, 1915, as follows: 'That the Governor General will not make use of the National Committee to force the Belgian population to employ itself in the service of the German army contrary to the stipulations of the The Hague convention.'

"That the lists of unemployed now demanded are those drawn up for purposes of relief is admitted by the Germans themselves."

BELGIAN JURISTS PROTEST.

500 Judges and Lawyers Ask Bissing to Stop Deportations.

HAVRE, France, Dec. 8.—Five hundred Judges and members of the Belgian bar, notable among whom are the Judges of the Court of Cassation of Brussels, the Court of Appeals and the Courts of Commerce, have signed a protest to General von Bissing, the Military Governor of Belgium, against the deportations of Belgians as in "contempt of natural rights, of the statute law and of the law of nations."

The letter appeals for a reversal of the decrees under which the deportations are conducted.

"A man is the master of his person, of his energies and of his will," the letter adds. "Forced labor is a punishment reserved for great crimes."

Twenty Belgian Senators and twenty-three Belgian Deputies now living in Brussels have taken the personal risk of sending a signed protest to General von Bissing against the deportations. They sent copies of their protest to Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium; to the Marquis de Villalobar, Spanish Minister at Brussels, and to the diplomatic representatives of other countries. The letter to the diplomats invokes the intercession of neutrals to stop the deportations.

Among the signers of the protest are four former Ministers, Baron de Favereau, President of the Senate; Count Woest, Jules Vandenpeereboom, and Joseph Devolder. Among the Deputies are Baron Albert de Huart and Count de Limburg-Stirum.

TO PROTEST OVER BELGIUM.

Mass Meeting Will Be Held at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 15.

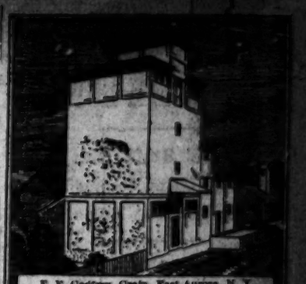
Elihu Root, James M. Beck, and the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning will speak at a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 15 to protest against the removal of able-bodied Belgians from Belgium into Germany. The committee calling the meeting, of which Joseph Bucklin Bishop of 59 Wall Street is Secretary, says in an announcement:

"About the fact there can be no question, as it has been discussed in the Reichstag and acknowledged by General von Bissing, the Governor of Belgium. But the abominable manner in which the thing is carried out has caused the Belgian people to appeal in the name of humanity to all the world and to the neutral nations in particular."

ADVERTISEMENT.

THOMAS HEALY'S
Broadway and 66th St., N. Y.
FOURTH FLOOR,
OVER THE BALCONADES.

Golden Glades & Midnight Parade,
Dinner at 7 P. M.
And at 12 Midnight.
Same Show for Dinner as Night
Ice Carnival & Ballet.
"Elsie" QUEEN OF THE ICE.
JOLSON, PAULSEN, NAESS, BESLEY, MAYFIELD, TRILLING, FRANCIS, ZAMORA, RICARDO and 50 CHOBUS,
Marimba Band,
MAIN DINING ROOM, 7 P. M.



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"Turner for Concrete"
593 concrete contracts in 14½ years, including:
5 for grain industry
9 " auto industry
21 " chemical industry
12 " textile industry
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49% repeat orders.
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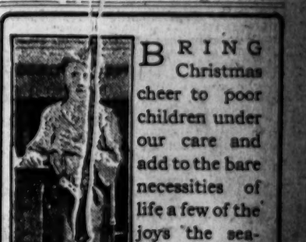

BRING Christmas cheer to poor children under our care and add to the bare necessities of life a few of the joys the season offers to the more fortunate.

CONTRIBUTIONS are needed now for placing homeless children in good homes in the country, where they may develop normally amid wholesome family life, with the care and affection of foster parents. Gifts large or small will be welcome.

The Children's Aid Society
Edwin G. Merrill, Treasurer,
105 East 22nd St., N. Y.
Wm. Church Osborn, President — C. Loring Brace, Secretary

THE STORES WHERE WOMEN CAN BUY GIFTS THAT MEN WILL VALUE

Weber and Heilbroner
Direct Special Attention to Their Annual
Christmas Neckwear Sale
More Than 250,000 Silk Scarfs
Constituting the Greatest Sale of Neckwear Ever Planned by This House
Now in Progress at the Eleven Weber and Heilbroner Stores

Regular 50-Cent, 55-Cent and 65-Cent Neckwear — 38 Cents Each, Four for $1.50
Regular $1.00 Neckwear — 69 Cents Each, Three for $2.00
Regular $1.50 and $2 Neckwear — $1.15 Each
Regular $2 and $2.50 Neckwear — $1.65 Each
Regular $3.50 and $4.00 Neckwear — $2.35 Each

And a wonderful assortment of unusually rich, luxurious silk scarfs at $3.50 each

Special Holiday Box Given with All Purchases of $1 or more

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Weber and Heilbroner
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241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad
775 Broadway, 58 Nassau
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Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
Established 1879 — Phone 1234 Greeley

Useful Christmas Gifts
For Boys and Young Men

Give something practical this Christmas. Where is the boy or young man that does not enjoy wearing new clothes? At Best's you will find everything in large assortments. Best's clothing needs no introduction, as you all know of its "quality standard."

For Boys

Corduroy Suits	9.75 to 11.50	Tuxedo Vests	5.50 to 7.50
Silk Suits	13.50 to 25.00	Linen Handkerchiefs (each)	.15 to .25
Velvet Suits	15.00 to 27.00	Ingersoll Watches	1.25 to 3.00
Tuxedo Suits	19.50 to 24.00	Neckwear	.25 to .50
Rubber Coats	3.00 to 5.00	Boys' Bathrobes	3.35 to 7.75
Mackintoshes	7.00 to 19.50	Slippers	3.00
Mackinaw Coats	7.75 to 15.00	Sweater	3.75 to 7.50

For Young Men

Full Dress Suits	48.50	Bathrobes	4.25 to 8.50
Tuxedo Suits	25.00 to 40.00	Handkerchiefs (box of 6)	1.80 to 3.00
Full Dress Vests	4.50 to 7.50	CymaWatches (thin models)	4.50 to 6.50
Mackinaw Coats	7.75 to 15.00	Slippers	3.25
Mackintoshes	7.00 to 19.50	Neckwear	.50 to 2.50
Gloves	1.00 to 1.75	Ice Skates	1.00 to 6.00
Umbrellas	1.00 to 7.75	Dress Reefers	2.50 to 6.50
Full Dress Shirt Sets	2.50	Silk Socks	.50 to 2.25
Sweaters	4.25 to 7.50		

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Christmas Mufflers, $1.50 To $12

DARING effects from Europe, like the splendid Bandannas and Madder Prints from England and the luxurious Knitted Silks from Switzerland.

$5 for notably beautiful Mufflers in Holiday Gift Boxes.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Manhattan-Bred Blue Suits, $25

COATS are silk-lined throughout; Waistcoats have silk backs. The spruce, finished style of these Suits is typically Manhattan-bred.

My J. D. "Devon" Overcoat, $20 and $25.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

6,000 GUARDSMEN TO LEAVE BORDER

O'Ryan and Staff, with Small New York Units, Among Those to be Sent Home.

PROTOCOL ACTION DELAYED

Time Limit for Carranza's Assent Expires, but United States Expects Approval.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that orders had been issued for the return of 6,000 National Guardsmen from the Mexican border, to be mustered out of the Federal service as soon as possible after they reach their State camps and armories.

Among those thus ordered back are Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the New York division, and all his division staff, as well as the First Brigade headquarters. No large unit of New York guardsmen was included in the orders issued by General Funston. It was explained that the return of the troops was merely in continuation of the policy announced a few months ago of bringing back from the border as many National Guard units as possible as soon as they could be spared. General O'Ryan has been anxious to return from the border to aid in plans for the development of military training in the public schools of New York.

General Funston, at San Antonio, Texas, said a recent disagreement between General O'Ryan and Colonel Gordon Johnston of the Twelfth New York Infantry had nothing to do with plans for relieving General O'Ryan and his staff.

The War Department's announcement follows:

"In continuation of the general policy of the War Department to relieve National Guard units as conditions permit 6,000 guardsmen will be sent home for muster out at once. The selection of units was left to General Funston, who has designated the following:

"New York Divisional Headquarters, New York Ambulance Company No. 2, Field Hospital Second New York; First Brigade Headquarters, New York; Second Battalion Engineers, New York; Eighteenth Infantry, Pennsylvania; Battalion A, Field Artillery, Utah; First Battalion, Field Artillery, California; First Battalion, Field Artillery, Missouri; Ambulance Company No. 1, Massachusetts; Second Infantry, Idaho; First Infantry, Iowa; First Battery, Iowa; Signal Company, District of Columbia; Battery A, Kansas."

Technically, the time within which the protocol signed by the American and Mexican Commissioners at Atlantic City was to be signed, expired today, but there was no hard and fast understanding, and the United States Government will await patiently the announcement of the attitude of the Carranza Government, which is expected to be favorable.

The American and Mexican members of the Joint Conference were to meet in Washington today. This session was postponed several days on account of the absence of Alberto J. Pani, who went to Mexico for a personal conference with General Carranza, in explanation of the Commission's work. Mr. Pani is understood to be en route to Washington.

INVESTIGATES ROW IN 12TH.

Lieut. Col. Helmick Takes Evidence for Report to Funston.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas., Dec. 8.—Although Major Gen. Funston had informed Colonel Gordon Johnston, in reply to the request by the retired commander of the Twelfth New York Infantry for an investigation of his difficulty with Major Gen. O'Ryan that there was not "enough divergency in the circumstances" to warrant an inquiry, Lieut. Col. Eli Helmick has arrived here to take evidence from both regimental and divisional staff officers. This will be embodied in a report to General Funston.

Colonel Johnston arrived here late last night from Brownsville to give his evidence. Colonel Helmick spent the afternoon taking confidential information from the officers of the Twelfth. It is said that the alleged affront to the regimental colors and the order to repeat the review will not be the only points discussed. The Twelfth's officers intend to recount all the instances of what they believed was friction with divisional headquarters, including difficulty of getting ammunition for extra target practice and equipment and clothing for the men.

Although Colonel Johnston is the only regular officer who was in the regiment the officers are supporting his cause. They say the fight against the plan and against high officers in the New York National Guard will not begin until the command is mustered out of the Federal service.

While the investigation was being conducted by Colonel Helmick much more interest was aroused among the troops by orders for the muster out of the Signal Battalion, the Second Battalion of the Twenty-second Engineers, the Second Ambulance Company of Rochester, and the Second Field Hospital of Albany. Fulfilling the order to designate one infantry brigade headquarters for muster out, General O'Ryan tonight informed Brig. Gen. William Wilson, commanding the Twenty-third and Seventy-fourth New York regiments, and the Third Tennessee, that he and his staff were to prepare to return to their home station.

Return of the brigade headquarters is taken by officers here as an indication that at least one of the infantry regiments, perhaps the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, will receive orders for muster out soon.

Orders read that the troops to return are to entrain as soon as the Quartermaster Corps is able to furnish transportation. Although no definite information on the exact date is obtainable, it is asserted that they will reach their home stations before Christmas.

4 INDICTED FOR AUTO FRAUDS

Accused of Filing False Insurance Claim and Collecting $14,700.

Richard C. Sack, formerly proprietor of the Brockway Motor Truck Sales Corporation at 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on a charge of filing a false claim with the Home Insurance Company of 56 Cedar Street, upon which he collected $14,700. Thomas W. Cashman, William H. Stark, and Walter Sieperinsky, who, it is alleged, aided him, were indicted on similar charges.

Sack was implicated in the confession of Frederick Strobel, President of the Moon Auto Sales Company of Brooklyn, who has also been indicted in connection with accident insurance frauds. According to Strobel, Sack organized a concern known as the Nassau Transportation Company, to which he "sold" eight auto trucks belonging to the Brockway Company. A garage was built on leased land at Babylon, L. I., where the cars were stored. Strobel said that on Dec. 21 he, Stark, and Sieperinsky saturated the garage and cars with gasoline and set fire to the place. A few days later, he said, Sack and Cashman, who is an adjuster for the Home Insurance Company, arranged to collect the claim for damages.

MRS. DURYEA DECORATED.

French Government Gives Gold Medal to American for Relief Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Nina Larrey Duryea, who is sailing on the Touraine, was decorated yesterday with the gold medal for foreigners on account of her services to France as head of the Duryea Committee of American War Relief. She is the third American to receive such an honor since the beginning of the war.

WABASH AND CENTRAL JOIN FREIGHT EMBARGO

Only Perishable Foodstuffs Will Be Accepted for Shipment East.

Orders curtailing the eastward movement of all except perishable freight and goods consigned to the United States Government went into effect yesterday on the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Wabash, and Erie Railroads. This is intended to relieve the congestion of loaded freight cars at terminals on the Atlantic seaboard.

The New York Central will accept nothing billed to points east of Buffalo except perishable foodstuffs and livestock. The Wabash has refused to accept carload lots of grain to points east of Detroit, either for export or domestic trade. The Erie has made Marion, Ohio, its dead line, and the Pennsylvania has fixed Pittsburgh.

DISCUSSES TRADE GROWTH.

Redfield Urges Increases for the Bureau of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The unprecedented growth of the country's foreign trade, the commercial advantages which will accrue from peace, and the opportunity presented for a heavier export business and greater investments abroad are set forth today by Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, in his annual report. The report gives figures showing the nation's trade expansion of two years and sums up the country's commercial dominance as follows:

"Our foreign indebtedness has been reduced possibly three billions. We have loaned abroad a total sum, since the war began on Aug. 1, 1914, estimated at $1,500,000,000, and increasing. We are the wealthiest nation in the world and the most prosperous one. We have not wasted our men or means in war. Relatively to our fiscal power today our debts are trifling. Nations less wealthy than some of our individual States bear a heavier burden of debt and interest than we.

"To protect our reserve of gold, which is the ultimate base on which our domestic credits rest, we must maintain our export trade and must continue to increase loans and investments abroad. The work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is devoted to these important duties. The report of the Chief of that service shows its extraordinary growth and effectiveness.

"It is of national importance that the great service which shows such practical results should be given the men and money necessary to carry on its great work even more efficiently. The force of Commercial Attaché should be enlarged. Further sums should be provided for the foreign traveling service."

The Secretary urges larger appropriations for all the bureaus of his department, and for enlarging building facilities. Experts in many lines, he says, are being employed constantly at higher salaries by private concerns, thus crippling the department in its work. This is particularly true, he says, of the scientific bureaus. Higher pay is asked for these experts.

The report tells of efforts this year to reduce industrial wastes and of its paper saving and other campaigns, and work in introducing new sea foods through the Bureau of Fisheries.

MILLS FORM LABOR BUREAU.

Workers for Passaic Woolen Plants Will Be Hired by a Council.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 8.—Six of the largest woolen mills in this county, which employ about 16,000 hands, have just formed what is termed the "Industrial Council of Passaic Wool Manufacturers." The companies in the council are the Botany Worsted Mills, the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, Garfield Worsted Mills, Gera Mills, New Jersey Worsted Spining Company, and the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company. It was these concerns that granted recently a 10 per cent. increase to all employes.

The council will erect a building where all in need of work will apply. Applicants will be sent from this bureau to the mills where help is needed. This will eliminate unnecessary work in the mill offices and will mean much to the workingman. All of the mills represented in the council have made large wage increases in the last year. J. Frank Andres, formerly textile editor of The Journal of Commerce, New York, has been anmed Secretary and Treasurer of the council. Julius Forstmann is its Chairman and H. E. Stoehr, Treasurer of the Botany Worsted Mills, Vice Chairman. The council will settle all disputes with workers.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS ELECT.

Frank D. Shelley First President of National League.

Frank D. Shelley, Secretary to President Frank L. Dowling of the Board of Aldermen, was elected first President of the National Young Men's Democratic League at a meeting of the organization at the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, last night. The organization is the outgrowth of the Young Men's Democratic League, which was organized here two years ago and which took an active part in the recent campaign. Branches of the league have been organized in forty-two States. Letters from President Wilson and Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, were read at the meeting.

Besides Mr. Shelley, the following officers were elected: Vice Presidents—Arthur D. Welch, Maine; Edward L. Bevis, Ohio; Claud W. Perry, Kentucky; Josephus Daniels, Jr., North Carolina; Bowman Elder, Indiana; Morton L. Covey, Nebraska; Earl J. Glade, Utah, and Russell Hornbeck, California. Secretary—John P. Mahon, New York. Assistant Secretaries—Edward S. Stanley, Maryland; Madison C. Bowler, Minnesota. Treasurer—Francis D. Gallatin, New York. Chairman of Advisory Committee—William F. McCombs.

BIG SALE OF COAL LAND.

Frick Company Buys 12,000 Acres Valued at $6,000,000.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8.—The sale of 12,000 acres of coal land in Greene County, Penn., valued at $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, which was held by Josiah V. Thompson, President of the defunct First National Bank of Uniontown, Penn., to the H. C. Frick Coke Company of Pittsburgh, was announced here today by A. C. Robinson, Chairman of the Thompson Creditors' Committee. The sale is said to be the largest ever recorded in Western Pennsylvania. The proceeds from the sale will be used to pay the Thompson creditors.

MORE PAY INCREASES BENEFIT THOUSANDS

Employes of Coke and Gas Company in Milwaukee Get Third Rise in a Year.

$1,250,000 BY AUTO COMPANY

Advance in Maine Cotton Mills to Meet Higher Cost of Living—Corn Products Fixes Minimum Wage.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—A 10 per cent. increase in wages, effective Dec. 1, is the Christmas offering of the Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company and the Newport Chemical Works to their 1,200 employes. The increase is applicable to laborers and office employes alike. This is the third wage increase granted by the companies since Feb. 1.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Wage increases aggregating $1,250,000 a year and affecting nearly 21,000 employes were announced this afternoon by the Willys-Overland Automobile Company. In an official notice posted in the factory it is said the company desires to help its employes in meeting the increased cost of living.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Operatives in virtually all of the cotton mills in Maine will receive a 10 per cent. increase in wages, beginning Jan. 1. The advance was voted at a conference of mill treasurers and agents in this city yesterday, at which all of the principal cotton manufacturing interests in Maine were represented.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company at Biddeford and the York Manufacturing Company at Saco, employing 6,000 operatives, posted notices of the advance today. There are approximately 15,000 cotton mill workers in Maine.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Thirteen hundred employes of the Corn Products Refining Company will receive a 17 per cent. increase in pay, beginning Dec. 16. It was announced a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour for men and 18½ cents for women will be established by the company.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS OF BANKS.

Harriman Pays Employes 16% and Metropolitan Trust 10%.

The Harriman National Bank and the Metropolitan Trust Company announced yesterday the payment of holiday bonuses to their employes.

The Harriman will distribute to employes 16 per cent. of their annual salaries and to junior clerks from 11 to 14 per cent., based upon terms of service.

The Metropolitan Trust has decided to pay its employes a bonus of 10 per cent. of their yearly salaries, which is an increase over the usual 6 per cent. bonus of previous years.

H. J. Luce, President of Henry Maillard, confectionery, chocolate, and cocoa, announced yesterday that, in consideration of the increased cost of living, the firm had decided to give each employe who had been with it a year or more 5 per cent. of the amount paid to him in 1916. Each person who has been employed less than one year will receive 3 per cent. of his year's salary.

SERVICE BOARD LOSES AGAIN

No Funds for Additional Subway Stairway at Grand Central

For the second time the Board of Estimate yesterday refused the request of the Public Service Commission for an appropriation of $6,000 to build an additional stairway at the Grand Central station of the subway in order to relieve the congestion at that point. The first request was refused on the ground that the stairway would not be necessary after the new subways were in operation, and that the benefit promised did not justify the cost.

Yesterday Controller Prendergast reported to the board that Public Service Commissioner Hodge had told him that the additional stairway and bridge could not be completed before the new station accommodations were ready for use. Therefore he saw no use in making the appropriation. The Controller's report was adopted.

WILL RESCUE EXPLORERS.

Shackleton to Go for Companions Marooned in the Antarctic.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Sir Ernest Shackleton will sail from Dunedin, N. Z., for Ross Sea on Dec. 16 to rescue the members of his antarctic expedition marooned there, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Wellington. The explorer will take his auxiliary ship, the Aurora.

The ten men whose rescue Sir Ernest will attempt are Captain Mackintosh and nine members of the crew of the Aurora, who were marooned in the neighborhood of the Ross Barrier when the ship broke away in a blizzard twenty-one months ago. They had only a scanty supply of provisions at that time and nothing has been heard from them since.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POLICEMEN LETTER CARRIERS DRIVERS

and other workers who *must have* enduring strength, take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to build up and keep up their health. Surely it will do as much for you, but insist on SCOTT'S.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 16-45

Christmas Suggestions for the Discriminating

Our shop abounds with beautiful furniture gifts—odd, unusual pieces that lend a quiet dignity to their surroundings. The distinctive arm-chair shown is typical. It is a rich Italian design in curly walnut, exquisitely hand-carved.

Book-blocks, Lamps, Tables, Humidors, etc., in many original designs, priced $10 and upwards. Your inspection is invited.

The TOBEY Furniture Co.

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

OHIO'S CORN GROWERS HERE

Dewey Hanes, State's Champion, Is a Debonair Young Man.

A clean-cut, sharp-eyed young man stood in the Hotel Astor yesterday morning, surrounded by a group of reporters, whose questions he was answering readily enough, but with an unmistakably bored air. Dressed in the latest Broadway mode, he might have been an actor, it seemed at first glance, or some young artistic genius. But he was not.

He was Dewey Hanes, champion corn-grower of Dark County, Ohio. He raised 137 8-10 bushels of shelled corn on an acre. Dewey is a national figure at 19. When it is considered that the average yield is thirty-nine bushels to the acre in Ohio, Dewey has a just claim to fame. This is the third consecutive year that he has won the championship, and in 1915 he raised 153 bushels per acre.

Dewey is king of 421 young corn growers who arrived here early yesterday morning for a day in the city, winding up a week's tour at the expense of the State of Ohio, which is their reward for championship corn growing and domestic science. Rhodapearl Bayha of Clermont County is the queen, for although she is only 14 years old, she raised 121 bushels on an acre, and was excelled only by Dewey Hanes himself.

The other notables included Loretha Potter of Ruggles Centre, Ashland County, champion preserve-maker, darner, seamstress, and cook, and Wilda Bell, who is famous not only for domestic science, but for being the poet laureate of the corn-growers. She has written a poem called "The Message of the Corn Land," which is sung to the tune of the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

About 2,000 boys and girls competed in this year's corn-growing and domestic science contests, and they averaged eighty bushels to the acre. The State was divided into districts and the winner in each district was entitled to the trip, which took in Washington, Pittsburgh, New York and other cities.

The corn club arrived on the Pennsylvania at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and then went to the Astor for breakfast. They brought a band with them and they marched proudly up Seventh Avenue to the Astor. After breakfast they went to the Museum of Natural History and the Aquarium, and then went to the City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel welcomed them. Last night they went to the Hippodrome, after which they left for Ohio.

$1,732,315 FOR CHARITIES.

Friday's Pledges to Jewish Federation Fund Total $24,815.

Leo Arnstein, Vice Chairman of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, addressing the "Community Day" workers yesterday in the $2,000,000 "drive" of the federation, called for more volunteer workers for the second week of the campaign, which begins Monday.

Mr. Arnstein asked for 2,000 workers, each to give an hour a day to the federation. If that number responded, he said, the $2,000,000 fund was assured.

It was announced that yesterday's pledges amounted to $24,815, leaving $267,685 still to be raised to reach the total necessary to start federation. The total so far raised is $1,732,315. Approximately 12,000 persons were canvassed up to last night. Pledges will be sought from an equal number next week.

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Men's Very Fine Silk Neckwear—Hundreds of well selected patterns in the season's choicest silks in finely made four-in-hands with full flowing ends. 3 for 3.30; 6 for 6.25 — 1.15 each

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Extra Fine Silk Half Hose in the newest weaves and colorings. Heavy, serviceable qualities that are unusually scarce this season. — Pair 2.75; 3 Prs. 8.10; 6 Prs. 16.00

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In plain colors and mottled effects, with or without borders. Very lightly knitted, 12 x 60 inches long.

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WANTED TO HELP TEIPER.

Father-in-Law Denies Family Friction Over Money Matters.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Alton H. Newton, father-in-law of John Edward Teiper, who is on trial for the murder of his mother, testified today that Teiper had abandoned his idea of buying the Orchard Park Brick Yard, which he was then operating on a lease. The prosecution has maintained that Teiper's desire for $30,000 to buy the brick yard furnished a motive for the murder.

Mr. Newton admitted that the negotiations between Teiper and his mother for the advance of money to buy the brick yard had been conducted through him. He had assured the defendant, he swore, that his mother was ready to help him, and that he could have any money he wanted from Newton.

Mr. Newton was subjected to a searching cross-examination by District Attorney Moore, whose vigorous questioning of the witness caused Justice Wheeler to rebuke him. The District Attorney tried to bring out that there was ample time for Teiper to remove any bloodstains or mud from his clothes between the time of the murder and the time that the clothes were examined by the police. Mr. Newton did not know that there were cleaning materials in the house, he said.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bassell and Mrs. Alice Spademan, both of Detroit, sisters of Mrs. Agnes Teiper, the murdered woman, testified that they had observed none but friendly relations in the Teiper family. The District Attorney had asked if the witnesses had seen quarreling and fighting between members of the Teiper family.

STATUETTE FOR BERNHARDT

Drew Presents Bronze of Her as Queen in "Ruy Blas" at Empire.

Sarah Bernhardt received a bronze statuette of herself yesterday afternoon on the stage of the Empire Theatre. The statuette represented the French actress in the rôle of the Queen in "Ruy Blas," and was cast from the original made by the famous sculptor, Henry H. Kitson, in 1879, when she created the rôle. The original clay model is still in the possession of the artist's widow, whose gift the bronze was. John Drew made the presentation speech. "Madam, you are still the Queen," he said in conclusion. "Toujours! Quand même!" And then he kissed her hand.

Many American players were in the audience, and their enthusiasm was unbounded. Mme. Bernhardt added "Hecube," a playlet by Maurice Bernhardt and René Clarence, and the last act of "La Dame aux Camelias" to the répertoire she has already given during this engagement.

Mme. Bernhardt's voice continues to regain its wonderful quality, though the tickling cough has not altogether disappeared.

'Manon Lescaut' for Italian Hospital

There will be a special performance of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" at the Metropolitan Opera House tonight for the benefit of the Italian Hospital. Claudia Muzio will make her second appearance here in the title rôle, and the cast will include Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, and de Segurola, with Gennaro Papi conducting.

Socialists on Home Army Law Committee.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A committee of Reichstag members, including representatives of all parties, has been appointed to supervise the administration of the law providing for compulsory labor for war purposes. The Socialists are represented by the two principal officials of the German Labor Federation. Arrangements have also been made for the cooperation of the Secretaries of non-Socialist labor unions.

'JANITORS MULCT US,' DAIRYMAN TESTIFIES

Tells Wicks Committee That Cooks and Butlers Also Levy Graft Tribute.

SELL FAKE DANCE TICKETS

Saloon Keepers and Charity Organizations Do Likewise, Sheffield Farms Official Says.

George W. Ward, counsel for the Wicks Legislative Committee, said at the hearing yesterday that the committee had information that a single milk company in Brooklyn had paid $25,000 a year to janitors for inducing apartment house tenants to take its brand of milk.

The stories told on Thursday by janitors and others, who said they were hired by milk and ice companies and by bakeries to find customers, were offset yesterday by the testimony of Thomas B. Evans of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, who asserted that the milk companies were continually being assailed with petty demands from building superintendents, janitors, and office boys, who had it in their power to spoil business unless they were appeased with small commissions. He said it was a choice between submitting to these demands or going out of business. The money thus spent, the witness said, amounted to a large sum every year, the exactions coming not only from janitors and elevator boys, but from cooks, butlers, servants in restaurants and hotels, saloon keepers, and charitable organizations. The number and quality of these appeals, he said, were "pathetic in their reflection on the American character."

"In almost every private household where we sell milk," Mr. Evans said, "the servants demand that we buy tickets for all the dances and entertainments they give. We do not ante up because we are anxious to, but because the servants who have the duty of buying the milk have the power of holding us up."

Mr. Evans showed tickets in lotteries bought from servant girls by milkmen, tickets to learned lectures purchased from saloon keepers, admission cards to an entertainment in a day nursery, which were sent to the company accompanied by a letter in which the company was "cordially urged to attend or at least take the tickets." The witness also produced ten tickets to an affair of the Hotel Employes' Mutual Benefit Association and six tickets, purchased from a cook, to an entertainment given by the Six-Mile Bridge and Social Club.

"Aren't some of these tickets printed for benefits, dances, and entertainments which are entirely nebulous?" asked Mr. Ward.

"They are," replied Mr. Evans. "We have investigated many of these, and have discovered that they were systematic schemes to rob milk companies."

EGGS GO DOWN 11-2 CENTS.

Cold Storage Stock Reaches New Low Price as Boycott Presses.

Eggs dropped sharply yesterday under the influence of the boycott, reaching the low mark of 30½ cents a dozen for cold storage stock of first quality. This was a drop of a cent and a half in twenty-four hours, the largest decline which has taken place since the boycott was started on Tuesday before last.

Eggs are still about 5½ cents higher at retail than they ought to be, according to the promoters of the boycott. Cold storage eggs sell in groceries for about 40½ cents a dozen or 10 cents above the wholesale rate. Before the boycott was started, experts reported to Commissioner Hartigan that good cold storage eggs ought to sell at seven cents a dozen, and the object of the boycott was to reduce them to that figure.

The Mercantile Exchange issued a statement yesterday, making it clear that its members disputed the power of Commissioner Dillon to force them to stamp eggs and that they were prepared to test the Commissioner's powers in court. The plan of obtaining an injunction suspending the force of the order has been abandoned, because lawyers for the egg merchants have advised them that aggressive steps on their part would make a bad impression on a public, already stirred by charges against them. The test of the law will not come until District Attorney Swann sanctions criminal proceedings against egg dealers who fail to stamp their eggs. Mr. Swann was still engaged yesterday in searching for the best method of proceeding against the egg dealers.

That Commissioner Dillon, who has been handling eggs as a State official, has failed to enforce the stamping order on the eggs which passed through his hands was charged before the Wicks Legislative Committee yesterday by Thomas J. May, an employe of F. J. Lowenfels & Son, egg dealers at 348 Greenwich Street, who said that, on last Tuesday, he had bought a case of thirty dozen cold storage eggs through Commissioner Dillon. They were not stamped as cold storage eggs, he said, and twenty-nine of the eggs in the case were bad. Other witnesses told similar stories about the eggs handled by Commissioner Dillon.

FIRE ON WAR HORSE SHIP.

Canadian Freighter Armonia, in Brooklyn Drydock, Ablaze in Hold.

Fire was discovered yesterday in the starboard bunker of the Canadian freighter Armonia lying in Robbin's dry dock at the foot of Dwight Street, Brooklyn. She has been used for carrying horses from New York to Genoa, and the fire was the second blaze in two days among the shipping in the Erie basin district, where vessels load cargo for the Allies.

When the flames were seen coming out of the hatchway an alarm was turned in, and the fireboats New Yorker and William J. Gaynor came alongside, pumping the hold full of water, which extinguished the blaze, which was said to have started among some waste in the bunker. That circumstance, in the opinion of the dock officials, was suspicious. The companies employ watchmen and detectives to look after the ships day and night, and no strangers are allowed on board or to go down the pier.

SUBWAY IS MADE SAFER.

Improvements Ordered After Accident Last January Are Completed.

Following the accident in the subway at Broadway and Fifty-third Street in January, 1915, in which one person was killed and 210 injured, the Public Service Commission directed the Interborough Company to make a number of improvements that would add to the safety of passengers. Yesterday the company was ordered to install additional ladders and stairways to be used as emergency exits in case of accident. This will be the last order. All of the other improvements ordered have been completed or are under construction.

The commission issued its first order in April, 1915, and later others, which led to the installation of a telephone system with stations at frequent intervals, the installation of additional sources of water supply, of an independent lighting system, of an independent power supply, and many other improvements.

MRS. E. C. CROSBY DIVORCED

Former Miss Coolidge Will Serve in London Ambulance Corps.

Friends of Mrs. Elizabeth Coolidge Crosby of 116 East Sixty-third Street, learned yesterday that she had obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion in Richmond, Va., on Thursday from Maunsell Scheiffelin Crosby of Rhinebeck, N. Y. Their daughter was put in Mrs. Crosby's custody, who will leave this city today for England, where she will serve with the Green Cross Ambulance in London.

Mrs. Crosby, who was Miss Elizabeth Coolidge, the daughter of Mrs. Albert Leighton Coolidge of Boston, was married at Lenox, Mass., on June 11, 1908, while her husband was in his senior year at Harvard. She is a member of the Colony Club in this city and she and her husband are prominent in society.

CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

THIS IS BARGAIN DAY

At the RUSSIAN BAZAAR 71st Regt. Armory, 34th St. & Park Ave.

Beautiful, unique, valuable Christmas gifts—on shares, at auction, for sale. Most complete collection of Russian embroideries, art objects and examples of peasant handicraft in New York.

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Marie Dressler and her movie show; Folk songs and dances by Slavonic Societies; Russian Balalaika Orchestra; award of prize certificates signed by Pavlova, Plaskovetska, de Kurelyo, Chalif, Volinine and Clustine to winners in ball room dancing contest.

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Presenting at a very popular Price an excellent Variety of New Models.

The Overcoats at $17.50

include Chesterfield models, double breasted models, single breasted models, belted back models, pinch back models, semi-fitted models, Oxford grays, blacks, and fancy mixtures. Mostly ¼ silk lined. Some full lined of heavy Winter materials. Sizes 34 to 48.

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include newest models for young men as well as the older man. Many new models, new fabrics and colors, dark, shades, blue, brown, green, striped effects. Grays and fancy mixtures. Sizes 34 to 48.

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the New *Aervento* Raincoats for Men

A clever Top Coat doing double service. In the season's latest Fabrics. Loose fitted model. Trench model. Pinch back model.

$10: $15: $18.50: $20: $22.50: $25: $30: $35

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Better Boiled Dumplings

10c, 18c and 35c

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RYZON
THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

RYZON Boiled Dumplings

4 level teaspoonfuls RYZON; 2 level cupfuls (½ lb.) flour; 1 level teaspoonful salt; 1 level tablespoonful (½ oz.) shortening; ⅞ cupful (scant ½ pint) milk and water.

Mix RYZON, flour and salt together and sift them into a bowl, add shortening and cut it in with a knife or rub it in with the tips of the fingers. Add liquid gradually and drop from a spoon on the top of a boiling pot-pie. Cover closely and do not remove cover for twenty minutes. Serve immediately. Sufficient for ten dumplings.

People could not exist without phosphate—it is essential in food. RYZON is made with a new and better phosphate.

The baking knowledge of 10,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new *RYZON Baking Book*. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the *RYZON Baking Book* is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, *you* can get a *RYZON Baking Book* by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.

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Fielding, 6 vols., red flexible leather, gold tops, $4.50; dark blue cloth, $3.
Smollett, 6 vols., red flexible leather, gold tops, $4.50.

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Translated by Edward FitzGerald. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Reynold Aleyne Nicholson, Litt. D., Lecturer in Persian at Cambridge University. Beautiful colored illustrations by Gilbert James. In box.

The Chimes, by Dickens, at 50c

Holiday edition with colored illustrations. Published price, $1.75. In box.

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We have a limited number of Riley's poems illustrated which we are offering at 60c. The list includes: *Riley's Child Rhymes, Love Lyrics, Farm Rhymes, Songs of Cheer, Songs of Summer, Songs of Home, Songs of Friendship.*

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IMPORTANT to ADVERTISERS

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in the Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered not later than Friday night.

PROGRESSIVES CALL TO REORGANIZE

Conference Here on Friday Will Arrange for Meeting to be Held in St. Louis.

REBEL AGAINST OLD GUARD

Leaders Hope to Form the Nucleus for a New and Broader Liberal Combination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A call for a conference of those Progressives who are not in sympathy with former leaders of the party "in asking the Republican Old Guard to give us places on the Republican Executive Committee" was issued here tonight by Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, as Acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee. The step follows the overtures made by Raymond Robbins, Gifford Pinchot, and others at a meeting in Chicago this week for a voice in the management of Republican Party affairs.

The Progressive Organization Committee and members of the old Progressive National Committee who have been cooperating with this committee are asked to meet in New York next Friday to arrange plans for a conference. In St. Louis Mr. Hale says the conference is to form a nucleus for a new and broader liberal organization.

"We have always been ready to support either of the old parties when either of them commits itself definitely and irrevocably to a really liberal program," the call says. "Until then, however, we are not Democrats; we are not Republicans; we are Progressives.

"Many of us thought that President Wilson had gone far toward committing the Democratic Party nationally to such a liberal program; therefore, we voted for him. We felt that the Republican Party was committed to a policy of reaction and that the Republican candidate was committed to a policy of evasion. Therefore, we refused to follow those of our former heads who attempted to persuade us that the Republican Party had become Progressives merely because a few of these former Progressive leaders had been given prominent but powerless positions on a Republican Campaign Committee. For the same reason we now refuse to join these Progressive Republicans in asking the Republican Old Guard to give us places on a Republican Executive Committee as proof of the liberalization of the Republican Party.

"We are willing to compromise with the Old Guard of either party. We are willing to co-operate in every way with the liberal element of either party. We stand ready to help President Wilson at all times and in all ways in his fight to liberalize the Democratic Party, and we stand ready to help Hiram Johnson of California at all times and in all ways in his fight to liberalize the Republican party.

"Sooner or later, the liberal elements of all parties and of all sections, North and South, East and West, will unite to form a really coherent and a really national liberal party—perhaps under one of the old party standards, perhaps under a new standard—and will complete the work begun so splendidly by Woodrow Wilson and Hiram Johnson."

MOOSE SEEK RECOGNITION.

Representation on Republican National Committee Wanted by Some.

Chester H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of California, came to New York yesterday fresh from a conference in Chicago with other Republican leaders of the progressive type, at which demands for representation of former Progressives who have returned to the Republican fold on the Republican National Committee, were formulated.

Before he returns to California Chairman Rowell expects to confer with Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee; George W. Perkins, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and other leaders, who are likely to figure largely in Republican party affairs during the next four years. Mr. Rowell is regarded as a spokesman for Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, who was elected United States Senator from California in the recent election by an enormous majority, while Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, lost the State.

Frank H. Hitchcock, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, discussing the mission of Mr. Rowell, said his proposal for representation of former Progressives in the management of the Republican Party of necessity would have to be submitted to a full meeting of the Republican National Committee for consideration.

In many quarters the movement started by Chairman Rowell and his fellow former Progressives is regarded as the forerunner of a country-wide fight for control within the Republican party between the Progressive element and the standpatters, prior to the next Presidential election. Governor Johnson of California is credited with Presidential aspirations.

WAGE WAR ON WINTER FLY.

Merchants' Association Issues Cards Urging "Swatting" in Cold Months.

"Swat the fly" cards are being distributed by the Merchants' Association. Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the committee which is distributing the cards, said yesterday:

"The continued warm weather this year—the tearing up of the streets for subway building—has made the house fly more than ever before a menace to the health of the city, and therefore especial attention should be given to its elimination.

"The Winter flies should be 'swatted' or otherwise killed on sight. If allowed to escape they will hide themselves in cracks and nail holes or other out-of-sight places until Spring, when they will lay their eggs and thus do their part in producing the Summer swarm."

STOCK BROKERS BANKRUPT.

E. W. Baumeister & Co.'s Liabilities Put at $50,000, Assets $2,500.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday against the stock brokerage firm of E. W. Baumeister & Co. of 56 Broad Street. The members of the firm are Edward W. Baumeister and Alfred J. Froelich. The petitioners were Joseph Maggiolo, whose claim was for $816; Albert S. Rippeth, $1,848; and Frank Silinsky, $3,600. There are twelve creditors in all. The assets of the firm were placed at $2,500 and the liabilities at $50,000.

The petition was filed by the law firm of Blau, Zalkin & Cohen and said that the "alleged bankrupts had conveyed, transferred, and concealed" some of their assets in another State. Judge Mayer named Abner S. Werblin as the referee.

This is a brilliant novel. Hamilton's style is virile, luminous and natural.—*Rochester Post-Standard.*

There runs throughout the narrative a fresh, buoyant and thoroughly natural tale of true love . . . the Guthrie-Townsend match closes one of the most engaging and picturesque love episodes available in present-day fictitious literature.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The difficult problem involved is handled very well, and fathers will no doubt find much to think about in the story. The love story of big Peter and little Betty is a beautiful one.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A well written, exciting story, with too much freedom of revelation for prudes, but it may do some good, especially if it tends to make parents the best of friends with their children.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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In his incidents our author goes sometimes daringly far, yet his frankness is ever bound about with delicacy. He is using the truth, not for exploitation, but in line with his purpose to make out his case by something better than preaching and precept. His realism is justified by his sincerity.—*New York World.*

He writes like a man inspired to do a thing that will convince and impress.—*Book News Monthly.*

"The Sins of the Children" is likely to prove one of the most discussed books of the year.—*Detroit Saturday Night.*

Mr. Hamilton has a genuine power of character study and portrayal. He will find an eager public to read what he has to say.—*Boston Transcript.*

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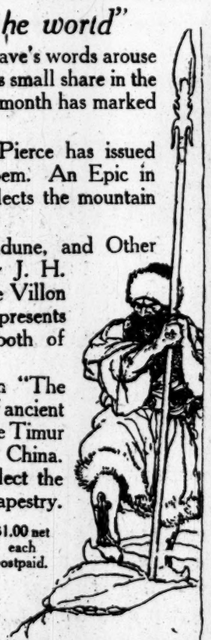

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CORRIGAN SUIT WAS WELCOMED, SHE SAYS

Publisher Told Howard It Would Sell "God's Man," According to Playwright's Former Wife.

PLEDGE FROM MAGISTRATE

Mrs. Saville Testified on His Promise Not to Prosecute Former Husband—Col. Roosevelt May Appear.

A small young woman who used to be Mrs. George Bronson Howard and is now Mrs. Margaret Saville enlivened proceedings in Justice Goff's part of the Supreme Court, dulled by several hours' droning of affidavits yesterday, defied all the rules of evidence while testifying for Magistrate J. E. Corrigan in his $200,000 libel suit against the Bobbs-Merrill Company, baffled the efforts of all the lawyers who tried to guide her tongue, and finally won the faintly smiling protection of the white-haired Justice. The crux of Mrs. Saville's evidence was that she had heard Howard, then her husband, ask John J. Curtiss, Vice President of the defendant company, what would be done if publication of Howard's book, "God's Man," should draw a libel suit from Magistrate Corrigan, and had heard Curtiss reply: "It would sell the book. It would be better for us. Let it come."

Her testimony aroused especial interest when she explained that she had appeared only after receiving a written promise from Mr. Corrigan. After some wrangling between Henry W. Arnold, Mr. Corrigan's lawyer, and John L. Lockwood, representing the publishing company, the promise was produced. It was an assurance that the Magistrate had no intention to institute criminal proceedings against Mrs. Saville's former husband.

It was when the defense attempted to draw from Mrs. Saville details of her domestic life that she patted one foot, fumbled with trinkets out of her handbag, wiped the tears from her eyes, and exclaimed:

"You may ask and ask. I will not answers such questions." (She referred to a query as to the date of her divorce.) "You have no right to humiliate and torture me."

Mr. Lockwood appealed to the Court. The jurors were bent forward, the smiles that they had worn through some of the witness' earlier outbursts replaced by looks of tense curiosity. Justice Goff barely turned his head toward the witness when counsel appealed to him. Just a shadow of a smile flickered on his lips as he said, quietly:

"I decline to direct the witness to answer that question."

"I withdraw the question," said Mr. Lockwood.

"Thank you," answered the witness, ironically, once more self-possessed.

Mr. Curtiss, recalled to the stand, denied the truth of her testimony.

In his cross-examination at the morning session Magistrate Corrigan was led to acknowledge his acquaintence with Theodora Gerard, whom Howard, according to testimony, had thought the Magistrate was trying to "steal" from him, and to tell how he had met the actress.

"I went to see Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw at her apartments at her request in reference to a White Plians inquiry proceeding," he explained. "Miss Gerard was just leaving the apartment, and Mrs. Thaw presented me. That was three months before Miss Gerard appeared before me as complainant in the assault case against Howard."

Evelyn Thaw's name and history have intruded curiously into a proceeding with which she is not even remotely connected. Justice Goff presided at the first Thaw trial. Miss Gerard was once accused by Mrs. Thaw of having impersonated her, and "Jack" Francis, one of the principal witnesses for the plaintiff in the present suit, was the co-respondent in Harry Thaw's divorce suit.

The defense devoted a large part of yesterday to introducing testimony by officers and employes of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, and through affidavits that the publishers had had no knowledge of Howard's malice toward Magistrate Corrigan and that they had done everything possible to recall and destroy the issue of the book when Mr. Corrigan complained.

The throng in the courtroom was disappointed yesterday when Colonel Theodore Roosevelt failed to appear. It had been rumored that he would be a witness, but it was said he would be called only in the event that Magistrate Corrigan summoned character witnesses.

The case will probably reach the jury on Monday, when the trial will be resumed.

FLEE FROM BLAZING OIL.

Midvale Chemical Men Caught in Explosion That Destroys a Building.

An employe of the Midvale Chemical Company threw a pail of water into a tank of acid in the plant in Bayway, N. J., yesterday noon. In the explosion that followed the two-story building was destroyed and burning oil poured in streams through the wreckage.

A dozen smaller explosions followed the first, and Frederick Wilke and Frank Grawoski were flung through a door. They were taken to the Elizabeth Hospital, both badly cut and burned.

Other employes escaped, but the damage to the plant was estimated at $50,000.

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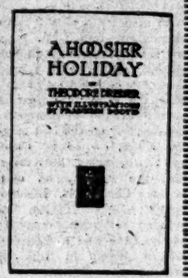

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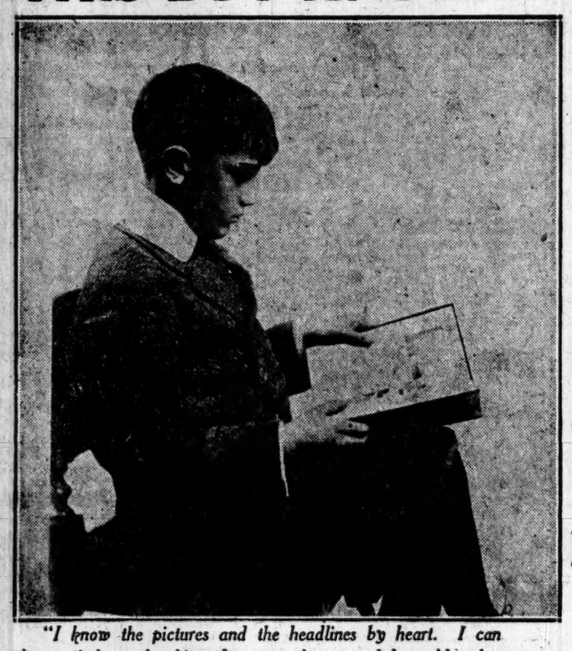

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HERMANN OPPOSES DROPPING OF DRAFT ON MINORS

HERRMANN FAVORS CLASS AA DRAFT

National Commission Head Here to Face Fight on His Re-election as Chairman.

"I am not in favor of dropping the draft on the Minor League players of Class AA," said Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission, last night, "because it hits one of the fundamental principles on which the national agreement is founded. It would kill all the ambition of young players."

Mr. Herrmann is here from Cincinnati for the National League meeting which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria next week. His position of Chairman of the National Commission, which he has held since its organization, is in danger and a warm controversy over his re-election is promised for next week. Mr. Herrmann said that he had a talk with Barney Dreyfuss in Pittsburgh on Thursday night. Mr. Dreyfuss is the leader of the opposition to the Chairman. Mr. Herrmann said that the conversation was quite brief.

"Did you and Mr. Dreyfuss have a wordy scrap?" Mr. Herrmann was asked.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Herrmann, "Mr. Dreyfuss informed me that he would do all his scrapping at the meeting here next week."

In relation to the elimination of the draft on the Class AA leagues, a committee from the International League, American Association, and the Pacific Coast League will wait on the league directors here next week. Not only do they want the draft removed but they also want a new Minor League tribunal to decide Minor League cases instead of passing them along to the National Commission.

Mr. Herrmann stated that he was in favor of increasing the player limit, but did not approve of increasing it to twenty-five players. He would be willing to compromise with twenty-two or twenty-three players, however. President Ebbets of Brooklyn wants the limit increased from twenty-one to twenty-two players, while the New York club favors a limit of twenty-five players.

The National Commission Chairman stated that he advocated a change in the conditions regulating the World's Series. His plan, which he will submit to the other club owners, provides for all the players of the first division clubs sharing in the series spoils. He believes that if 200 or more players shared in the receipts there would be a greater incentive for clubs to try to finish in the first division and make a better pennant race. As a suggestion, Mr. Herrmann favors an amount of about $1,500 to each of the players on the winning club and about $1,000 for the losers. The other first division clubs of both leagues would also receive amounts in proportion.

The principal changes in the new player's contracts which will come before the league for approval, Mr. Herrmann said, had to do with new wording to conform with the court rulings which were made at the time of the Federal League hearings. Mr. Herrmann will go to Boston tomorrow, presumably to consult with President P. D. Haughton of the Braves.

FULTZ ANSWERS RUPPERT.

Denies Charging That Yankees' Owners Were Unfair to Players.

President David L. Fultz of the Players' Fraternity issued a statement last night in answer to the remarks recently made about him by Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the New York Club. Mr. Fultz says, among other things:

"In Colonel Ruppert's statement he shows that he has entirely lost the point of one of the fraternity's requests, filed with the National Commission. He would make it appear that we have charged the New York Club with having been unfair to its injured players. We have done nothing of the kind, and we strongly oppose this attempt to cloud the issue. Our request asked simply that clauses empowering clubs to suspend without pay players who had been injured on the field should be eliminated.

"The commission denied that it had knowledge of any contracts containing such a clause and requested us to present proof. We thereupon forwarded the contracts of John Henry and Ray Keating, both of which contained this clause, but made no charge whatsoever that these players had been misused. Such a charge would have been extremely unfair. We regret very much that Colonel Ruppert has gained any such impression, but maintain that his impression is not based on facts. The Colonel states that he has always been fair to his injured players, and this fact we gladly admit."

COLUMBIA FIVE IS VICTOR.

Conquers Brooklyn Poly, 31 to 20, in Opening Basket Ball Game.

A 31 to 20 victory for Columbia over the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute five marked the opening of the basket ball season at the Morningside Heights gymnasium last night.

Leonard, pivot man for Columbia, was the only veteran of the regular five of last season, and Roberts, a forward, was the only other man with experience, having been a substitute on the 1915 team. Captain Buddy Wilber and Jeff Healy are recovering from football injuries and were not in uniform. The Columbia five showed promise, and, with the intercollegiate league season opening still three weeks away, Coach Merner should be able to smooth off some of the rough edges which were evidenced last night.

Brooklyn Poly was the first to score and ran up a lead of 3 to 1 before the Columbia forwards began a campaign of teamwork which closed the first half with the count 19 to 9. The visitors showed marked improvement after the intermission, and it was not until late in the battle that the Columbians could change the close score into a sizable lead. Leonard caged eleven foul goals, missing only two attempts.

Davies Beats Barron at Billiards.

In the second game of the amteur championship English billiard tournament at Doyle's billiard room last night, Harry Davies defeated George Barron by a score of 250 to 217, in thirty-eight innings. The winner's best breaks were 38, 26 and 20, while Barron's best efforts were 22, 19 and 18. Tonight Mr. Barron will meet S. Soloman. In the handicap pocket billiard tournament W. Marsden won from H. Schwartz yesterday by 40 to 29, while H. Scott defeated H. Smith, 40 to 30. Games in each event will be played tonight.

Columbia Cub Swimmers Beaten.

Swimmers from the Townsend Harris High School defeated the Columbia freshman watermen by 30 to 28, yesterday afternoon, in the Columbia tank, winning the dive, 50 and 100 yard dashes, and the 220-yard swim. The Columbia cubs took first places in only two events, the plunge for distance and the relay race. Sherman of the school boys won the 50 and 100-yard sprints, the first by a touch and the second in the good time of 1:09. Needham, a freshman, plunged 62 feet.

De Witt Clinton Five Wins.

De Witt Clinton High School basket ball team defeated the Townsend Harris Hall five on the City Courts last night. The score was 14 to 10. The game was close throughout, the lead varying from one team to the other.

EXPECT RUSH WILL STAY.

Tigers Likely to Retain Coach—Football Committee Named.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Princeton's plans for the 1917 football campaign got under way tonight, when the Board of Athletic Control met and selected a football coaching and advisory committee to map out the Princeton coaching policy for the coming year. Sam White, who brought Princeton a championship in 1911 by his long runs against Harvard and Yale, was added to the committee, as was Knox Taylor, who played for the Tigers back in 1895. White and Taylor will serve with Big Bill Edwards, Stewart Baker, and J. H. Munn.

The committee will determine Princeton's coaching policy and select a head coach and the assistant coaches within the next two or three weeks. The committee's actions will have to be ratified by the Board of Athletic Control.

John Rush will probably be the coach again in 1917, although no definite opinions have been expressed or any definite action taken. Despite the results of this season's campaign, the Tigers are, on the whole, satisfied with their present head coach. There is a strong probability that he will have an almost entirely new corps of assistants to aid him in molding the team into form.

Several changes will probably be made in the Tiger schedule for next year. The schedule will probably be announced some time next week.

HAUGHTON LOOKS AHEAD.

Asks Football Stars to Study to Avert Another Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 8.—In individual letters addressed to prospective members of next year's football squad at Harvard, Coach Percy D. Haughton declares that the recent defeat of the Crimson at New Haven might have been averted had Harvard's team not been wrecked by the probation of three of its stars last Winter. The letter in part reads as follows:

"This defeat can be traced back to slackness between the time of last year's game and mid-year, when men whose presence on the team would probably have turned the scale, got on probation, their services being finally lost to the team.

"If we are to have a successful season next year, every one must get into the best possible trim, mentally and physically.

"The main thing is to begin now and be sure that these mid-year marks are good."

Manager Robb is a co-signer of the letter with Coach Haughton, but the latter himself asks each player to hang the communication over his desk as a daily reminder until the mid-year exams. are over. The letters will then be collected by the football management.

CORNELL MEN GET INSIGNIA.

Sixteen Football Players and Five Harriers Receive "C's."

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Twenty-one Cornell letters have been awarded to members of the Cornell football and cross-country teams by the major sports council. Sixteen went to the gridiron men and five to the cross-country runners. There were no second team insignia awarded football players.

The football "C" was awarded to the following: E. B. Anderson, G. P. Bard, Wiser Brown, P. W. Eckley, Frank Haucke, R. W. Jewett, L. W. Mueller, R. J. Zander, H. C. Benedict, J. C. Carry, F. M. Gillies, A. L. Hoffman, R. E. Ryerson, F. T. Shiverick, C. M. Speed, Paul Miller.

The cross-country "C" was awarded to the following: F. D. Boynton, L. V. Windnagle, B. Wenz, I. C. Dresser, and T. C. McDermott.

BASEBALL PLAYERS FINED.

Red Sox Players, Cobb, Young, and Davis Must Pay.

CICNINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Fines were imposed by the National Baseball Commission here today on major league ball players who took part in various exhibition games following the close of the season of 1916.

Fifty-one players from thirteen of the sixteen major league teams were fined amounts ranging from $25 to $100. However, the commission was lenient to an extent, and suspended the fines on thirty-eight players, allowing only thirteen fines to stand. The men who must pay are Henriksen, Janvrin, Shorten, Hoblitzel, Lewis, McNally, Scott, Cady, Ruth, and Barry of the world's champion Boston American League team; Cobb and Young of the Detroit Americans, and Davis of the Philadelphia Americans. All of these were fined $100 except Cobb, who must pay $50.

The Boston Americans were fined as the result of a game played at New Haven, Conn., in violation of the rule against members of the world's champion team playing in games after the close of the season. Barry did not play, but managed the team that did play.

Davis was fined as the manager of a team which played in various Eastern cities, but the fines of the remainder of the team were suspended because it was brought out in the testimony that Davis had assured his teammates that he had the word of President Johnson of the American League that there would be no official objection to the team playing. The commission states that President Johnson simply advised Davis to take up the matter with the Chairman of the commission, which, according to the Chairman, he failed to do. Young was fined for playing with a team in the East after the disbandment of the Canadian tourists, while Ty Cobb was fined for taking part in the game at New Haven against the Boston Americans.

The cases of thirteen players other than the above mentioned were investigated and the players were exonerated. They were Nehf of the Boston Nationals and the following members of the New York Nationals: Burns, Lobert, Robertson, Zimmerman, Fletcher, Kauff, Holke, Kocher, Perritt, Doolin, Schupp, and McCarthy. It was shown that the money for the exhibition games played by the Giants was collected by the club.

Ward to Lead Virginia Eleven.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 8.—James Clay Ward of Paris, Ky., has been elected Captain of the University of Virginia football team for 1917. In his three years on the eleven he has played at end, guard and tackle.

HEARING ON CHARGE OF UNFAIR SAILING

Manhasset Cup Committee Reserves Decision on Protest of Addison G. Hanan.

An aftermath of the yacht race for the Manhasset Bay Cup, which had to do with the charge made by Addison G. Hanan, owner and skipper of Nahma, that she had been prevented from winning the race by unfair sailing by two of the Boston challengers which sailed against her on the last race of the series, the Ellen, owned by Charles P. Curtis and representing the Eastern Yacht Club, and the Britomarte, owned by Commodore Charles B. Wheelock and representing the Corinthian Yacht Club, developed when the committee in charge of the race had a meeting at the Manhattan Hotel in this city yesterday afternoon.

It will be remembered that the race was awarded to the Ahmeek, owned and sailed by Charles Francis Adams for the Quincy Yacht Club, by reason of her getting the greatest number of points in the races, but that she was automatically disqualified when, on the protest of Mr. Hanan that on account of her displacement she was not eligible for competition in the class, she was weighed and it was found that her displacement carried her out of the 31-rating class. The committee in charge of the race then formally awarded the trophy to Nahma and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which she represented as defender of the cup. No action was necessary on the other protests to make that custody legal, as the disqualification of both Ellen and Britomarte, charged with sailing unfairly against Nahma, and Hayseed, charged with similar unsportsmanlike conduct against Jovant, would not affect the number of points credited to Nahma.

But Mr. Hanan insisted on pressing his claim, so as to put an end in future races to similar attempts on the part of competing yachts to so obstruct a real contender as to make the winning of a race by it an impossibility. So the committee, which consisted of James H. Sparkman, Stuyvesant Wainwright, and Fred Hoyt, heard Mr. Hanan and the representatives of the Ellen, which alone of the accused yachts was represented at the hearing. The owners of both Britomarte and Hayseed declined to come to the meeting and defend themselves against the charge of violating Paragraph B, Section 6 of Rule XII. of the Long Island Sound Association racing rules, on which the protest was based. This reads:

"An overtaken yacht must never bear away to prevent another yacht from passing her to leeward—the lee side to be considered that on which the leading yacht of the two carries her main boom. The overtaking yacht must not luff until she has drawn clear ahead of the yacht which she has overtaken."

Mr. Hanan and the members of his crew on the day of the race insisted that the Ellen had repeatedly violated this rule after the two yachts had turned the mark off Mattinnecock Point and were on their way to the finish line, off Great Captain's Island, and so bore off out of her course as to make it impossible for the Nahma to win the race. Mr. Curtis, his son, and Guy Lowell, who sailed the Ellen, insisted that they had at all times given the Nahma sufficient leeway to maneuvre and had sailed their craft within the letter of the rule at least, though not denying that the Ellen did bear of all that the yachting law would allow.

The matter is wholly a technical one and narrows down to a question as to the definition of the rights of an overtaken yacht when on a run. The committee, after hearing both sides, reserved a decision until next week, when it will give its interpretation of the rule and establish the blame, if any exists.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will hold a meeting on Tuesday next to decide what disposition to make of the Manhasset Bay Cup, which is now in its custody and which Mr. Hanan is personally averse to accepting, as he does not care to possess a trophy with a cloud over it. It is possible that the decision of the committee on the protests will be made public at that time.

BIG BOUT STILL IN DOUBT.

Rickard Awaits Final Word from Carpentier and Willard.

Tex Rickard, who is endeavoring to arrange a ten-round bout between Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, and Georges Carpentier of France, in Madison Square Garden, stated again yesterday that there were no new developments in the enterprise as yet. Mr. Rickard is still waiting for a cablegram from his representatives in Paris on the outcome of their efforts to secure Carpentier's signature to the contract. Likewise, he has not yet to receive definite word from the world's champion or his representatives. The whereabouts of Les Darcy, the foremost boxer of Australia, who has been mentioned as a possible substitute for Willard in the event that the champion's financial demands prove exorbitant, also continue to remain a mystery.

The prospect that the bout will be staged in the Garden was strengthened yesterday when it became known that the New York Life Insurance Company had purchased the property. Mr. Rickard said that the purchasers are friendly to his proposition, and added that he did not anticipate any trouble in securing a lease of the arena. If successful in obtaining a lease, which will be of from one to five years, Mr. Rickard and his partner, Mr. McCracken, will stage various exhibitions.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Fred Gilmore vs. Jimmy Coffey; Rough House Ware vs. Jim Smith. Both ten-round bouts.

New Polo A. A.—Grover Hayes vs. Jimmy Flynn; Benny Valgar vs. Young Marino. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Kid Taylor vs. Teddy Jocobs; Abe Freidman vs. Jimmy Murray. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Young Otto vs. Mike Smith; Andy Williams vs. Eddie Smith. Both ten-round bouts.

Howison Victor in Billiard Match.

Leonard Howison, the Canadian champion, triumphed in his 1,500-point 18.2 balkline billiard match with Joseph Mayer at Daly's Academy, despite the fact that he was defeated by Mayer, 332 to 300, in the final session of the five-night match, which concluded last night. The final scores were: Howison, 1,500; Mayer, 1,296. The high runs and averages last night were: Mayer, high run, 75; average, 30. Howison, high run, 70; average, 25.

NEW LINKS TO OPEN TODAY.

Marine and Field Club in Brooklyn to Test Course.

The Marine and Field Club of Brooklyn will open its eighteen-hole course today and tomorrow, and the turf that has been in preparation for so long must be ready to withstand a terrific frontal attack. It will be all the more severe, since the course will not remain open for continuous play, and the club members will concentrate their fire on the days when the law is off the Brooklyn putting greens. This will be the first time in several years that a full eighteen-hole course has been opened for play in the Borough of Brooklyn. The Marine and Field Club links are not by any means groomed to the last blade of grass, but the members are so anxious to try out the new arrangement of holes that the Green Committee has been unable to withstand the outcry for the opening of the course.

In more than one way the newly arranged course is unique. It is located in a busy part of the city and a great part of it is constructed on park property. For the privilege of using this property as part of their golf links the club officials have agreed to pay for the upkeep of the whole course and at the same time to allow non-members, with licenses from the Department of Parks, to play over the eighteen holes. There have been semi-public courses of many kinds in all parts of the country, but this is the first in which a city and a private club join hands in the establishment of a golf course.

A. W. Tillinghast, the Philadelphia golf architect, is a busy person these days in which the cold wind keeps most of the courses practically idle. He is laying out a full eighteen hole course for the Mountain Ridge Club, in New Jersey, and expects to have a construction gang at work felling trees and leveling hillsides by the first of the year. The present nine-hole course will be put to little use in the construction of the full length links. Harry Avery, the professional at the club, is in dread lest the mysterious trees, from the wood of which he fashions such wonderful driver and brassie heads, be cut down in the general slaughter.

Tillinghast is also engaged in laying out a nine-hole course up at Harmon, N. Y. This will be an annex to the Country Club for the members of that residential district, and it is expected that it will be ready for play about the beginning of July. He has also drawn plans for nine-hole courses at Charlotte, N. C., and Rock Hills, S. C., and will go South shortly to start the construction.

A large gang of laborers with teams is at present engaged in cutting and filling on the big hill west of Grant's Tomb in an endeavor to complete a second eighteen-hole course for the Essex County Country Club. This is one of the oldest and largest clubs in the country. The old eighteen-hole course has been radically changed, and changed for the better, but the demand for golfing facilities is so great the second full-length course will be rushed to completion as quickly as possible.

There is a movement afoot to change the cross-country course at Van Cortlandt Park, as the present course leads the runners across the first green of the Mosholu golf links. Just at present the condition of this particular green is able to withstand the attacks of the runners without much damage, but the better the green is made the more it will suffer unless the runners are diverted from the present line.

COLUMBIA OUTSWIMS C.C.N.Y.

Takes Dual Meet by 42 Points to 11—Also Wins at Water Polo.

Columbia University easily defeated the College of the City of New York in the opening dual meet of the Intercollegiate Swimming League in the College of the City of New York tank last night. The score was 42 to 11. Columbia won five of the six events.

Vollmer of Columbia was the individual star of the meet, capturing two first places, and competing on the winning relay team. He easily won the fifty-yard swim in 0:27. He finished with ten yards to spare. In the other event, the 220-yard swim, he was given a hard battle by Karsten of City College, who was beaten out in the last lap by a few yards.

Auerbach of the College of the City of New York sprang a surprise in the plunge for distance when he defeated the Columbia representatives, including Levie, who was depended upon to capture the event for the Blue and White team. In the fancy dive, Mills of Columbia won by handily. The Morningside Heights men took the water polo game by 30 to 0. Cooper of Columbia was the individual star, showing ability in passing and shooting. He accounted for four of the six goals. Kerekes, Captain of the College of the City of New York combination, played best for the Washington Heights aggregation.

The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Columbia, (Herbert, Walker, Rogers, Vollmer;) second, C. C. N. Y., (Baehr, Karsten, Isler, Schenberg.) Time—2:44.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; second, McCabe, Columbia; third, Baehr, C. C. N. Y. Time—0:27.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Herbert, Columbia; second, Rogers, Columbia; third, Schenberg, C. C. N. Y. Time—1:02.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; second, Karsten, C. C. N. Y.; third, Hildebrand, Columbia. Time—3:02.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Mills, Columbia, (92.29 points;) second, Moeller, Columbia, (89.41 points;) third, Kursman, C. C. N. Y., (76.28 points.)

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Auerbach, C. C. N. Y., (63 feet;) second, Summerville, Columbia, (57 feet;) third, Levie, Columbia, (55 feet.)

Point score: Columbia, 42 points; C. C. N. Y., 11 points.

TENNIS COMMITTEE IN SECRET SESSION

Only Eastern Representatives at Meeting of U. S. N. L. T. A. Executive Body.

Although the fetters of strict secrecy were laid upon the members of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, which met yesterday afternoon and last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, there were rumors a-plenty indicating that the knotty problems before the gathering were defying easy solution. Aside from the report of the Ranking Committee, the chief interest of tennis men is in the proposals for an amateur rule. What was considered a significant fact at yesterday's meeting was the entire absence of the Western and Southern members of the committee.

This might be taken for lack of interest under ordinary circumstances, but in view of the campaign which is being waged by the Californians against the proposal to bar men engaged in the sporting goods business from the amateur ranks, the deduction is drawn that the Western and Southern representatives consider it better to make their fight against such recommendations at the annual meeting.

Those who attended the meeting were all from the East. George T. Adee, President of the Tennis Association, presided, and with him at the session were A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia, Edwin F. Torrey of Clinton, N. Y.; Richard Stevens of Hoboken; C. Frederick Watson, the Middle States representative; Palmer E. Presbrey of Boston, representing New England; Craig Biddle of Philadelphia; Julian S. Myrick of New York, and Watson M. Washburn, also of New York. This gave the meeting nine members of the committee and the requirements of a quorum call for seven.

One of the chief topics discussed during the early evening was the proposal to change the method of holding the national doubles championship. The present system, which calls for the holding of sectional championships and a preliminary tournament, the winners of the latter to play the title holders in a challenge round at the time of holding the national singles championship, is considered to be obsolete by many. The challenge round in singles was abolished several years ago, and the proposal has now been made to have a doubles championship, in which all of the contesting teams shall take part. Whether this met with the approval of the committee last night is only problematical. The subject was discussed at some length, but those who came outside the secret doors gave no inkling as to the outcome of the debate.

The report of the Ranking Committee was received early in the evening according to report, but not a word as to the personnel of the first ten was vouchsafed. This report it had been expected would be submitted by Hiither Clinton L. Childs of Pitsburgh, Chairman of the Ranking Committee, or by Charles Garland, also of Pittsburgh. These two, however, did not appear and it is presumed that the report was mailed to the Executive Committee. The meeting adjourned about midnight, but the ranking will not be made known until this noon, when it will be given out for publication tomorrow.

Although the meeting went into session shortly after 4 o'clock, the amateur rule, one of the most important issues, was not under discussion until well along in the evening. Early reports had it that the committee would not make any change in its recommendations over those issued last Spring, but it was thought the Western representatives would attempt to kill the recommendations in committee but their absence gives ground for the belief that a stand-pat policy will prevail.

One of the most discussed problems during the past season was the foot-fault rule, and this it is understood came up for consideration last night, one proposed change being that made by a former singles champion, William A. Larned, that the foot-fault judge be given discretionary power. Palmer E. Presbrey of Boston, who headed the committee which inaugurated the expansion policy of the association with regard to junior and boys' tournaments, it is said has further plans along this line for another season.

Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, offered recommendations tending to make the national singles championship a qualification event, based on the definite performance of a player. This limitation is generally thought to be favorable, and the committee will no doubt incorporate it in its recommendations to the annual meeting.

COLUMBIA CHESS DATES.

Play in Metropolitan League Will Begin Today.

One match with each of the seven other member teams in the Metropolitan Chess League will comprise the Winter schedule of the Columbia University chess team, recently announced. Judging from the ability displayed in the informal match last week with the Brooklyn Chess Club, H. E. Leede and C. B. Isaacson will hold down the first two boards of the team.

Columbia's schedule in the league is as follows:

Dec. 9—Progressive C. C.; Dec. 16—Brooklyn C. C.; Jan. 6—West Side Y. M. C. A. at Columbia; Jan. 20—Ocean Hill C. C. at Columbia; Feb. 3—Staten Island C. C. at Columbia; Feb. 17—Manhattan C. C.; March 3—C. C. N. Y. at Columbia.

CAT PRIZES WON BY MRS. KETCHEN

Blue Lightning of Thorpe Adjudged as Best in Show at Grand Central Palace.

Yesterday's most important event at the combined poultry and pet cat show at the Grand Central Palace was the awards made in the cat show of the Empire Cat Club. This exhibit, which succeeded the Westchester Cat Show, with which the exhibition was opened, and has a different lot of exhibitors, is a sort of by-product of the Empire Poultry Association, which brought the club into being. Mrs. L. J. Ketchen, who figured only incidentally in the preceding show as an exhibitor and winner, brought the stars of her New Rochelle cattery out for this affair and managed to capture the best of the prizes, as well as the presidency of the club for the coming year.

Mrs. Ketchen's long-haired blue male cat with the formidable monaker of Blue Lightning of Thorpe, a nomenclature for which England, from which it was imported, is to blame—for it is really handsome enough, and has such an affectionate disposition and such a cuddling sort of nature as to warrant its being called Tommie or Jimmie or Billie or something homelike—received the gold medal for the best cat in the show. Mrs. Ketchen also received the ribbon as owner of the short-haired champion in the show, a white male, Whittington White Jewel; and that for the best short-haired cat in the show, an Australian kitten which will be compelled to go through a long and, it is to be hoped, useful life, dragging after it the astounding title of Adelaide, the Little Brown Bug, which is a trifle longer than its tail. Its owner calls it "Bug," for short, the rest of the titular appellation being a trifle tongustying if its mistress is in a hurry to call it for a dish of milk.

Mrs. A. H. Churchill of Montclair, N. J., came second in the distribution of honors, getting the awards for the best female in the show with her shaded silver female, Winter Reverie; for the best novice, a male Chinchilla cat called Donnithorne, and for the best long-haired cat, a Chincilla neuter with the rather unique title of Thornyfoot of Essex. Miss J. R. Kroeh of Orange, N. J., secured the medal for the best champion cat in the show with a long-haired, blue-eyed white, known in the pedigree lists as Champion Kilravock Don Leone, 2d, C. F. A., 1276, and which has lived for five years under that burden, and looks strong enough to get away with it for a decade. The best kitten in the show was decided to be Reliance Shaff, and is owned by Mrs. Anna M. McAllister of this city. Barring their names, the prize winners were a good looking lot and willing to make friends with visitors on the slightest provocation.

During the day the Rhode Island Red Club of America took the cash prize of $50 for showing the greatest number of any breed in the poultry end of the show. It was the single comb variety which accomplished the triumph over the Barred Plymouth Rocks for the first time in the history of the show.

A section of the show which has been a special delight to the hundreds of children who have been among the most enthusiastic of the visitors is that devoted to the bantams. Somehow these miniature editions of the barnyard fowl seem to have a lot more style and assertiveness than do their heavier counterparts on the main floor, and there is always a crowd about the pens where these little fellows are shown. There are some fifty varieties of them, and Long Island seems to be a favorite place for breeding them. J. Hart Welch of Douglaston and H. T. Peters of Islip managed to win most of the prizes in these classes, and either could have done a land office business if they cared to dispose of their prize winners, for all the amateur visitors seemed possessed of a desire to own some of them as playthings for their children.

HARRIERS IN TITLE RACES.

Three Cross-Country Events at Van Cortlandt Park Today.

Three cross-country championship races, bringing together possibly 200 or more great and future great performers over hill and dale, will be contested this afternoon over the Van Cortlandt Park course. Nearly fifty of this number will compete for the senior national championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, and one of the keenest races of recent years over the hilly country of Van Cortlandt Park is expected. Five teams will try for the club title, but the struggle for the championship banner will be relegated to virtual insignificance before the contest for the individual honors. This race will be over six miles and the other two will be divided at three miles.

A short time before the national championship is started, nearly 150 boys, representing fifteen schools and comprising sixteen teams, will start in the annual high school championship of the P. S. A. A. It is from this field that New York clubs will have to pick their future cross-country teams, and good picking it should be, too, judging from the performances of some of the boys thus far this season. The third event will be a title contest for boys of the Westchester County secondary schools, and a big field is expected also in this event.

James Henigan, of the Dorchester Club, Boston, who romped home with the junior national cross-country championship, will be here to pit his speed in the national chase against the speed stars, Johnny Overton of Yale, intercollegiate champion for two years; Hannes Kolehmainen, unattached world's champion; Willie Tyronen, Millrose A. A., senior Metropolitan champion; Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., present holder of the national crown; George Holden, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., and a number of other cracks.

Henigan was not entered until last night, and just avoided being shut out, for his name only reached the printers in time to be placed on the program. Had his name not appeared on the program the Boston boy could not have started today. Henigan entered himself by long distance telephone to Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee.

With Henigan in the race for the national title it should be the most exciting ever contested over the Van Cortlandt course. Maybe the Boston boy will not command enough speed to get home before Kolehmainen, Overton or Kyronen, but his fighting spirit will keep him in the running throughout. In spite of the wonderful showing made by Overton in the recent intercollegiate race, Kolehmainen will leave his mark today the favorite of local athletic enthusiasts. Last year the Finn was decisively beaten in this event, but then his condition was not what it should have been.

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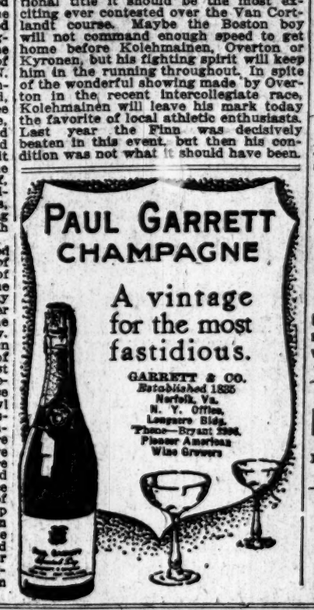

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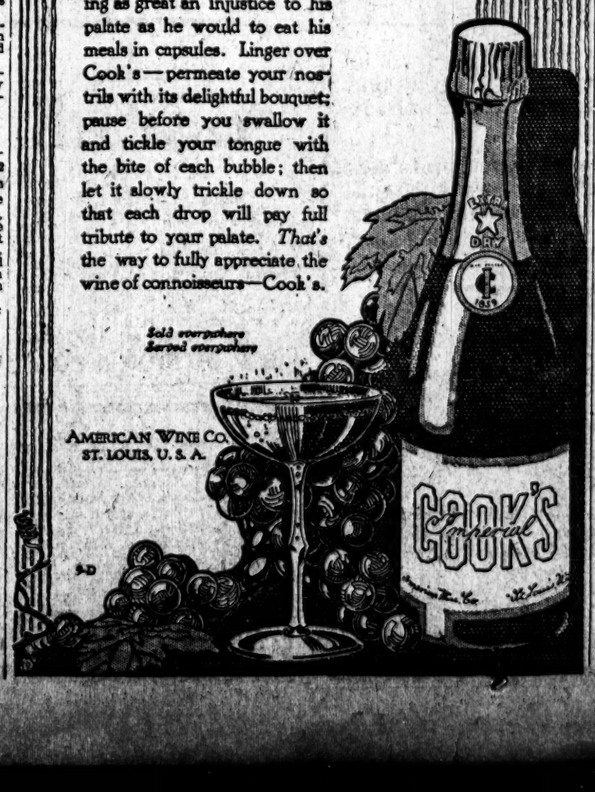

LACK OF BASES PUTS THE NAVY IN PERIL

Strategic Areas Are Left at the Mercy of a Foe, Mechanical Engineers Hear.

CARIBBEAN A DANGER POINT

Admirals Knight, Edwards, and Fiske Say Drydocks and Repair Plants Are as Vital as Ships.

The lack of naval stations over large strategic areas where the United States Navy might have to operate was the principal topic of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. A paper by W. L. Cathcart, consulting naval engineer of Philadelphia, with comments by Rear Admirals John R. Edwards and Bradley A. Fiske, brought out considerable comment on the lack of docking and repair facilities for our dreadnoughts, particularly in the South Atlantic and the Caribbean.

Mr. Cathcart instanced Delaware and Narragansett Bays and the harbor of Provincetown as possible naval bases on our coast that could easily be seized if our fleet was defeated, and said that all the navy yards capable of accommodating battleships on the Atlantic seaboard were within 500 miles air line.

"The Caribbean, for its size," he said, "has more strategic positions than any other important expanse of sea, and its mastery in war is vital for the United States. The United States has had full opportunity to hold this strategic mastery, but dominance on the sea means nothing if the sites on which it depends are not fully equipped, fortified, and garrisoned. With these neglected West Indian bases the fate of our Republic may some day rest.

"Guam, like Guantanamo and Culebra, lies neglected and undeveloped, an easy prey for any foreign nation which would dare war with us to take it, and the fortification and equipment of Hawaii proceed but slowly. We have been building, and are to build, giant dreadnoughts, which at present can be docked only at New York, Norfolk, Bremerton and Pearl Harbor. The possible consequences, after one great naval battle, are appalling."

Admiral Knight, it was said, declared that naval bases at Guam and Culebra, including defenses, would cost only the price of one dreadnought. Mr. Cathcart spoke gloomily of the prospect of our reaching second place among the world's navies, and said that Simon Lake had told him that the fleet submarine, which submerged could charge with a fleet in action, was still only a dream. "The Panama Canal might fall in a crisis," he said. "We should keep permanently in each ocean a battle fleet strong enough to defeat decisively any 'probable enemy.'"

Admiral Edwards told the society that south of Hatteras there was not a single crane that would lift a gun out of a battleship turret. "There is no place south of Hatteras where a battleship can be repaired after an action," he said. "Charleston would make a splendid base; it is as near to the great railroad system and the coal fields as Norfolk. Such a base would make the enemy extend the line of his operations 500 or 600 miles and would call for another dozen capital ships in his line.

"We also need a station in the Gulf. If there is no other way I should favor cutting out the appropriations for a dreadnought to build up our shore stations."

Admiral Fiske said that the American people were as ignorant of their danger as a baby sitting on a railroad track.

"Since you men have the power to accomplish things," he said, "it is the duty of every member of this society to point out their danger to our fellow citizens."

Two other sessions were held at the same time. The steam boiler session heard papers by E. F. Maas, Paul A. Talbot, and John C. Parker, and in the afternoon the Boiler Code Committee held a public hearing, which will be continued this morning on possible improvement in technical details of the construction of boilers.

There was also a railroad session, in which papers were read by A. F. Batchelder, E. Muhlfeld, and T. L. Burton. Mr. Burton, who is consulting air-brake engineer of the New York Central, recommended the use of a suitable type of clasp brake on modern steel passenger cars instead of the old single-shoe type. Mr. Batchelder discussed the mechanical design of electric locomotives, and declared that he thought a double-end locomotive could be designed for high speed and maintain a degree of safety equal to that of the single-end type. Mr. Muhlfeld advocated the use of coal dust as locomotive fuel, giving various reasons for its greater availability in place of solid coal and electric power.

The alumni of a number of engineering colleges held reunions last night.

GOT 1,374 NEGROES JOBS.

League on Urban Conditions Reports Successful Year's Work.

The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, of which L. Hollingsworth Wood is President, yesterday issued its report for the year 1915-1916. In connection with the maintenance of the work of the league the report showed that $17,643 had been received and $13,723 paid out for special work.

The League's Employment Agency got jobs for 1,374 negroes; the Big Brother department took care of 200 boys, while the Big Sister department cared for 190 girls.

Plans for next year include a movement to reduce the high infant mortality among negro babies; a home for colored women discharged from penal institutions, co-operation with Babies' Welfare Association, the Association of Day Nurseries, and other organizations and the establishment of a day nursery on Columbus Hill; a clinic in Harlem, in co-operation with the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease and the Burke Foundation; a school for domestic employes, and vocational instruction for colored children.

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PRESIDENT URGES STUDY OF THE PEOPLE

Advocates a Better Understanding —Gompers Warns Against Over-regulation of Private Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The advocacy by President Wilson of a better "social understanding" and a warning by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, against Governmental regulation of the normal activities of the people, marked tonight's session of the conference on social insurance held under the auspices of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. President Wilson made a brief address welcoming the delegates to Washington.

"We are living in an extremely interesting time," he said. "We have drifted away from purely political questions. We have, fortunately enough, ceased to make constitutional questions the centre of discussion and are turning our attention more and more to those things which affect the daily life and fortune of the rank and file of great nations.

"We are studying the people who long ago ought to have been served better than we have served them, and as we get in closer and closer touch with the daily lives of men and women we know how to conduct our own individual lives better, with a deeper insight and a truer sympathy.

"A conference such as this, to discuss social insurance, gives evidence of the dominant interest of our own time, and one of the best elements of social insurance is social understanding—an interchange of views and a comprehension of interests which for a long time was only too rare. It used to be confined to those who were supposed to be restricted to what the general public regarded as the useless precincts of the university. Now it has spread to the ranks of practical men and has come to be regarded as a practical study."

Mr. Gompers, in his speech referring to the recently threatened nation-wide railroad strike, said that its discussion in Congress had led to an effort to enforce "conscription" on the workers.

"Giving governmental control over industrial relations gives great power to an unknown force," Mr. Gompers said. "I beg you to have a care in attempting to regulate the personal relationship and normal activities of the people. I hope the nation will be warned in time. No matter how sympathetic a humanitarian may be the gloss over the plan, I beg you to beware. We do not know what the effects will be of the war in Europe, but the people of the United States should hold their liberties in their own hands."

WILL PRESS LITERACY TEST.

Senate Chairman Predicts Passage of Immigration Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Immigration bill, containing the literacy test, which has been vetoed by three Presidents, will come before the Senate again on Monday. Senator Smith of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, said today that he intended to press the measure and that he believed it would pass the Senate without difficulty. The Owen Corrupt Practices bill, which has been the unfinished business of the Senate, will be referred back to committee by common agreement to be revised, and will not be brought up again until after the holidays. Mr. Smith expects the Immigration measure to be taken up in its place.

With the literacy test once more brought to the fore, there is much interest in Congress as to the attitude the President will take on the provision. He vetoed it when it came before him early in his present Administration, but there have been rumors that with the change in the immigration situation caused by the war he might forego his antipathy to the measure and permit it to become law if it should reach him at this time. The men who are advocating the test, both Democrats and Republicans, are now confident that they will not only have enough votes to insure its passage, but will have the necessary two-thirds to pass it over the President's veto, should he still refuse to permit it to become law.

UNVEIL CHOATE'S PORTRAIT.

Genealogical Society Members Also Discuss Witchcraft.

A portrait of Joseph H. Choate, done by the Dutch painter John Waldemar von Rehling-Qvistgaard, was presented to the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society by members of the organization yesterday.

Before the unveiling, witchcraft was discussed at the regular meeting of the society. Professor William MacDonald of Brown University said that witchcraft was based upon the theory that the devil operated on earth through specially appointed agents, or witches, and remarked that he wasn't at all sure that a great many people today, away back in their heads, didn't believe in witchcraft.

Mr. Choate, who was born in the shadow of Gallows Hill, Salem, Mass., where twenty or more persons were hanged for witchcraft back in 1692, said that perhaps the decadence of the belief in witchcraft, or the operation on earth of personal agents of the devil, was due to a decline in faith in the devil.

"That decline continued until two years ago," he said, "but it's different now, for I am sure the devil is operating all over Europe at the present time. Now, with the statement that Satan has taken charge of Europe, it is interesting to recall that it was Satan, according to Cotton Mather, leader in the anti-witchcraft outbreak, who had taken charge of things in Salem.

Mr. Choate said he had always had a deep personal interest in witchcraft because one of his ancestors, Phillip English, a Massachusetts trader, had been accused of witchcraft and thrown into the Salem jail.

"But," said Mr. Choate, "he escaped and came to New York and I am here today. Where I would have been had he not escaped is a question I shall leave to Professor MacDonald and the other scientists."

TO MIGRATE LIKE THE BIRDS.

Jaquith Will Fly to Florida in His Hydroaeroplane.

E. K. Jaquith, an aviator who for three years has been flying at Palm Beach and Atlantic City, announced yesterday that he would start next week, possibly on Thursday, on an air trip from Atlantic City to Palm Beach, intending to make frequent stops along the way to hunt and look at sites for an aviation school which he hopes to establish.

Jaquith will stay at Palm Beach during the Winter, and in the Spring he expects to return in less than twenty-four hours over the 1,100 miles or more between Palm Beach and Atlantic City. He will not attempt a nonstop flight either way, because of the limited capacity of his gasoline tank.

Jaquith is the aviator who put his flying boat to a new use three years ago, when he went duck shooting in it.

India House Two Years Old.

India House celebrated its second anniversary yesterday in its clubhouse in Hanover Square. The organization is composed of shipowners, manufacturers, bankers, and others interested in foreign trade. There was a meeting in the library room in the afternoon and a dinner in the evening. E. A. S. Clark, President of the Lackawanna Steel Company, was toastmaster at the dinner. Among the speakers were Henry P. Davison, James A. Farrell, and John Ford. Capstan chanteys that the sailors sang in the heyday of the old clipper ships were sung.

OLD BOOK OF LAWS BOUGHT FOR $1,600

C. D. Smith Gets Volume of Acts of Connecticut and New England Colonies.

SALE AT COLLECTORS' CLUB

Day's Sale of Volumes, Documents, and Pictures from Sewall Library Bring $16,370.

Rare books, pamphlets, pictures, and autographs, relating chiefly to American history, in part from the library of Judge Samuel Sewall of Massachusetts, 1652-1730, brought a total of $16,370.25 for the 198 lots, at a sale by Scott & O'Shaughnessy in the Collectors' Club, 30 East Forty-second Street, yesterday.

George D. Smith paid the highest price, $1,600, for Catalogue No. 55, "The Acts and Laws of His Majesties Colony of Connecticut in New England," small folio, old sheep binding. Boston, printed by Bartholomew Green and John Allen, 1702. This is the excessively rare second published revision of these laws. Bound in with it are some twelve separate English statutes, printed in London between 1650 and 1657, which relate to subjects of interest to New England. On the title page of one of them appears the signature of Judge Samuel Sewall, who figures prominently in the trials of the so-called witches during the Salem witchcraft movement in New England.

Mr. Smith also gave $1,300 for No. 43, the first edition printed in the American Colonies of "The Pilgrim's Progress," by John Bunyan. It is complete and perfect throughout, with wide margins. The imperfect copy in the Boston Public Library which has been hitherto considered unique, is the same as that described by Henry Stevens and other bibliographers as having belonged to George Brinley of Hartford.

The present copy is a small octavo in the original leather binding and was printed at Boston in 1681 by Samuel Green, upon assignment of Samuel Sewall. It is of equal or greater rarity than any of the editions printed during the author's lifetime. Of the first edition seven copies are known, of the second eight copies, of the third four copies, of the fourth five copies, and so on; of the seventh edition, which has been considered the rarest of the English editions, two copies have been traced.

Other items, with the catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, are as follows:

No. 25—Fine old oil painting of the Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, during the Revolutionary War, showing Colonel William Washington and Colonel Tarleton in the thick of the fight, in which encounter both officers were wounded; by F. Kemmelmeyer, Lancaster, 1809. Mr. Clark..... $380

No. 27—"The Revolution in New England Justified," by Edward Rawson and Samuel Sewall, small quarto, Boston, 1691. R. H. Dodd..... 900

No. 28—"A Narrative of the Proceedings of Sir Edward Androse and His Complices," by William Stoughton, Boston, 1691. R. H. Dodd..... 305

No. 31—"The New England Primer Improved for American Children," Boston, 1770, the frontispiece, 108 pages and 8 preliminary pages of music, engraved by Paul Revere apparently the first complete copy offered for sale. George D. Smith..... 240

No. 34—"The Innocent Vindicated from the Falsehoods and Slanders of Certain Certificates," by Daniel Leeds, duodecimo, New York, printed and sold by William Bradford. "Printer to King William and Queen Mary at the Sign of the Bible in the year 1695." George D. Smith..... 730

No. 35—"News of a Trumpet Sounding in the Wilderness," by Daniel Leeds, duodecimo. Printed and Sold by William Bradford at the Bible in New York, 1697. George D. Smith..... 400

No. 36—"The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, the Sons of Jacob," duodecimo, in the original leather binding. Printed and sold by William and Andrew Bradford in New York, 1717. George D. Smith..... 300

No. 56—Original manuscript of the proposed revision of the New England Platform, which, though rejected in Massachusetts, was adopted in spirit in Connecticut and in part incorporated in the Saybrook Platform; and another manuscript, signed by Cotton Mather and others. George D. Smith..... 320

No. 58—"An Imperial Account of a Late Debate at Lyme," by John Bulkley, New London, 1720. George D. Smith..... 130

No. 60—The first official edition of the Constitution of the United States, folio, Philadelphia, 1787. R. H. Dodd..... 200

No. 71—"All Slave-Keepers that Keep the Innocent in Bondage Apostates," by Benjamin Lay, Philadelphia, Printed by B. Franklin, Post-Master, at the New Printing Office Near the Market, for the Author, 1737, one of the earliest books printed in America on the abolition of slavery, and one of the rarest of the earlier issues from Franklin's press; believed to be unique in uncut state. R. H. Dodd..... 910

No. 74—A Sermon on the Accursed Thing That Hinders Success and Victory in War, Occasioned by the Defeat of the Hon. Edward Braddock," by William Final, printed by James Franklin, Newport, 1755; George D. Smith..... 300

No. 83—Holograph manuscript of the earliest published original poem by Oliver Goldsmith, entitled "Stanzas on the Taking of Quebec and the Death of General Wolfe," dated November 1, 1759, and presented to his brother Henry; George D. Smith..... 1,320

No. 84—"Poems," by Charles Churchill, Hogue, 1763, presentation copy from Oliver Goldsmith to the son of his brother Henry, the "village pastor"..... 400

No. 85—"The Deserted Village," by Oliver Goldsmith, first edition, London, 1770; George D. Smith..... 400

No. 86—A Satirical Description of Commencement at Harvard College, Boston, Mass., 1766. C. Harper..... 80

No. 103—"Manifestation of the Counsel of God Concerning the Good That is to Be Devised and Designed by Those Who Desire to Answer the Great End of Life, to Do Good," by Cotton Mather, Boston, 1710. George D. Smith..... 325

No. 104—"Talitha Redivivia," by Cotton Mather, Boston, 1713, extremely rare. John Clark..... 190

No. 107—Original manuscript of a sermon by Cotton Mather, written on fourteen small quarto leaves. John Clark..... 270

No. 119—Original water color sketch of New York City at Front Street and East River, by George R. West, around 1825. George D. Smith..... 140

No. 120—Original edition of the first native history of East and West Florida, by Bernard Romans, New York, 1775. R. H. Dodd..... 650

No. 140—A letter signed, but not written, by George Washington, Valley Forge, 1778, to Major Gen. Lord Sterling, saying, "Orders have been given in consequence of your request to the commissary to supply your men with whiskey, if it is to be had." George D. Smith..... 100

No. 150—Autograph document in George Washington's handwriting, being a private list of his investments in United States securities. C. Harper..... 825

No. 156—Original manuscript of Thomas Hutchins's hydrographic survey of the Ohio River in 1766; George D. Smith.

No. 158—James Hughes's "Kentucky Land Disputes, 1795," containing the first copperplate maps engraved west of the Alleghany Mountains; George D. Smith..... 160

No. 159—George Wilkes's "History of Oregon," New York, 1845; George D. Smith..... 100

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Das Dreimaedlhaus," a musical play now in its second season in the capital office of the Central Empire, will be produced shortly by the Shuberts. The original German version by A. M. Wilner and Heinz Reichert, will be used. The play deals with the life of Franz Schubert, and all the songs are from his works.

Allan K. Foster will sail for London today on the St. Louis to stage for English managers effects from recent Winter Garden productions.

Frank A. Connor, brother of W. F. Connor, who is Sarah Bernhardt's American manager, will join the French actress's company next week. He will play a part in "La Faun Models."

"Joan, the Woman," is the title chosen for the photoplay for which Geraldine Farrar acted the role of Joan of Arc in California last summer. Cecil B. De Mille arrived yesterday with the film from the West, and it will probably be ready for the first time Christmas night at the Park Theatre.

WAR BENEFIT GETS $16,109.

Members of American Ambulance Corps Appear at the Strand.

The entertainment for the benefit of the American Ambulance in France at the Strand Theatre yesterday afternoon was a huge success. The big theatre was filled, and the proceeds aggregated $16,109.35. Nearly $10,000 of this amount was from donations in the form of subscriptions made during the afternoon and the remainder was from the sale of seats and programs. The use of the theatre, orchestra, and staff was donated by the management.

Motion pictures of the American boys who drive the ambulances in the service and of the American aviators flying for France formed one of the most interesting features of the entertainment. These were given an added sense of realism by a tableau vivant that preceded their exhibition. This was posed by a group of young men, in uniform, who have been service with the ambulance corps. Gathered about one of the motor cars brought here for exhibition purposes were Victor White, Danforth Ferguson, Dolph Ryan, Jack Taylor, Ray Schoonmaker, Peter Kirwin, Joe Taylor, Grenville Keough, Thomas J. Smith, and John Granger, all present or former members of the corps. J. A. Picard, a Frenchman, was also in the picture.

Other high lights in the program were a dramatic recital by Ruth Draper of a harrowing little war tale, entitled "Vive la France"; a reading by Gabrielle Dorziat, and the singing of "La Marseillaise" by Mme. Bernis. H. Cooper Cliffe a poem by Emory Pottle that was to have been recited by William Faversham, and Mlle. Dorziat read a letter of regret from Sarah Bernhardt, who was prevented from being present by an extra matinée at the Empire. Mlle. Dorziat auctioned off a program autographed by Mme. Bernhardt for $100.

George Wharton Pepper told of the work of the ambulance corps.

DEFENDS THE FINGER PRINT.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo Says Police Have Never Made a Mistake.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo defended the finger-print identification system of the police, addressing the Broadway Association at luncheon yesterday.

"The finger-print system for criminals and suspects," he said, "has been savagely attacked both in and out of the courts, and it was a hard fight to get it firmly established. From my knowledge of it, there has never been a mistake made in all of the finger-prints taken in this city, and New York takes more finger-prints of enemies to society than any other city in the world. The crusade against pickpockets has practically driven them from every part of Broadway. I have taken representatives of the world's largest cities up Broadway at all hours of the day and night, and they have told me that they never before saw a great thoroughfare so morally clean as Broadway.

Mr. McAdoo called Subway ventilation with gratings obnoxious, unsanitary and dangerous. Pedestrians invariably avoid the gratings, he said, and when the trains are running, and foul, germ-laden air comes pouring up through the openings, the condition will be serious for the health of Broadway pedestrians as well as increasing congestion in the busiest blocks.

President Jefferson de Mott Thompson said that George H. Clark, engineer for the firm in charge of the work in the Times Square section above Fortieth Street, had devised an improved ventilating system which would do away with open gratings for the subway in the Times Square blocks.

The Membership Committee reported an addition of ninety-five new members, making the total for the four days 454 new members.

STAGE LURES MANSFIELD.

Late Actor's Son Quits School to Bask in Washington Square Art.

Richard Mansfield, son of the late Richard Mansfield, the actor, left school in Short Beach, Conn., abruptly last Thursday and came to New York, expecting to follow in the footsteps of his father on the stage. The principal of the school telegraphed the boy's mother at New London, Conn., and on Thursday night Mrs. Mansfield, who was formerly Beatrice Cameron, the actress, came to New York and with the aid of her friend, Sarah Green, the sculptress of 7 West Ninth Street, found her son at 43 Washington Square South. The boy was persuaded to give up, for the time, his intention to make his New York debut and returned to the Manhattan Hotel with his mother, who intends to take him to Panama for the Winter.

The boy, who is 17, was at the Roxbury tutoring school being prepared for college. He had evidently made his plans carefully, for he brought the greater part of his wardrobe with him and was very reluctant to accompany his mother.

Mrs. Mansfield suspected her son's destination, for she had known that he had been talking about the free life around Washington Square, so she inquired at the Provincetown Theatre and learned that the boy was quartered with one of the players. Although rather crestfallen Richard agreed to go home with his mother and wait till he was 21 before taking up his profession.

This is the second time young Mansfield has run away from school to go upon the stage.

8,000 AT RUSSIAN BAZAAR.

Marie Dressler, in Kilts, to Lead Scottish Band Tonight.

Between 7,000 and 8,000 persons packed themselves into the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night at Russian Bazaar, the crowd being the largest which has been present since the event opened. The chief entertainment was dancing by Mme. Pavlowa and her company, and by pupils of the Kuryle School. A rival attraction of almost equal appeal, however, were the pictures shown for the first time in America by Marie Dressler in her "movie" show. These were war scenes from Russia, Serbia, and Bulgaria. The pictures will be shown again tonight, when the Bazaar closes. An additional attraction tonight will be the New York Scottish Band in full regalia with Miss Dressler, attired in kilts, leading it around the hall.

Among those present last night were the Italian Ambassador and Count Ilia Tolstoy. Mrs. George W. Perkins was one of the principal buyers, paying $250 for a quantity of imported Russian linen.

Children Aid War on Tuberculosis.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis began yesterday a campaign through the public schools of the State to enlist children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in the work. Teachers were asked to explain to pupils the work and to give the children an opportunity to pledge themselves to observe a few elementary health rules and to assist in spreading the movement.

PLATTSBURG
MADE
WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE
AND NEW REINFORCED EDGE
Lion Collar
EACH 2 FOR 25¢

Acquire Control of the Paramount.

Negotiations were concluded yesterday whereby the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation acquired the controlling interest in the Paramount Pictures Corporation, the distributing medium of these companies. The producing companies have taken, over the distributing concern with the idea of unifying the business and bringing producer and exhibitor closer together. The Paramount Corporation has heretofore restricted its activities to the United States, but under the new arrangement it will distribute the films of the Famous Players, Lasky and allied companies throughout the world. There will be no change of administration in either the parent or subsidiary company.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today & Wed.
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK.
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success.
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON.
After the Play See Also This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thurs. 2:15.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
TODAY'S MAT. & EVE., Hecuba, Rosalie, Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur & Camille.
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:30.
MATINEES TODAY & WED. 2:30.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

LYCEUM 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL. THE LAUGH-A-MINUTE SUCCESS.
Turn to the Right!

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' play,
The Harp of Life
"Achieved another success as big as 'Peg.'"—Telegram.
Globe B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:30

FULTON 46th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"
"I HOPE TO BE ABLE TO SEE 'THE MASTER' SEVERAL TIMES."—LOUIS SHERWIN IN THE GLOBE.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Saturday at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

YOU MUST SEE
Captain Kidd, Jr.
A Comedy of Youth, Love and Adventure by Wilda Johnson Vosse.
Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42 St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Nights 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
AVERY HOPWOOD'S FARCE DE LUXE.
OUR LITTLE WIFE
with MARGARET ILLINGTON

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30.
JOHN DREW in MAJOR PENDENNIS

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30.
Seven Chances

Intolerance
D. W. Griffith's COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
LIBERTY 42d St. W. of 7th Ave. Daily Inc. Sun. 2:15 & 8:15 P.M. ORCHESTRA OF 50.

MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wednesday 2:30.
Cheating Cheaters

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 800 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at Popular Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1

Century
DILLINGHAM & ZIEGFELD
The Century Girl
HELEN RAM FRANK
JANIS BERNARD TINNEY
HAZEL LEON MAURICE
DAWN ERROL & WALTON
DOYLE HARRY VAN and
& DIXON KELLY SCHENCK

Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis
TEL. 6924 Gram. New Garrick 35 St. & SIXTH AV. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
Mr. Edgar Becman presents
GILDA DARTHY
LILLIAN GREUZE
Commencing Mon., Dec. 11.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Punch and Judy Show Today at 10:30 A.M.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tom'w (Sun.) Aft. at 3.
Sole Mgt. GEORGE HAMLIN
HUGO WOLF PROGRAM
Seats (50 to $2). Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CORT THEA. W. of 8th. Tomorrow at 3.
ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY of N. Y.
MAX JACOBS, Conductor.
Soloist, MARIAN VERNIL, Soprano.
Tickets, 50 cents to $1.50, at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon, at 3.
CAROLINE HUDSON-ALEXANDER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

PRINCESS THEATRE, Sunday, Dec. 10, at 3:15. Only Recital.
Rhea Silberta and Harvin Lohre
KNABE PIANO.

IRVING PLACE Irving Place & 15th Street.
GUSTAV von SEYFFERITZ
Today: Matinee, DIE SOLDATEN FRAU. Tonight 8:15, ZWEI WAPPEN.

Popular Price Theatre, at B. & 7th Ave.
TREASURE ISLAND
263rd TIME. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today & Friday 2:30. Circle 1200

at 39th Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3960 Bryant.
81 DOROTHY GISH in "The Children Pay"
Matinee Sun. Splendid VAUDEVILLE TODAY 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Tel. 6960 Bryant. Daily Mats. 25c. All Evgs. 25c to $1.
MAUD ALLAN & CO. JACK WILSON & CO. FONZELLI SISTERS. MILO. MARIA LO. FRANCES WHITE.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Price Desk 20 Cents Over. Popular Prices & 25c.
WORLD OF FROLICS Dave Marion AND HIS COMPANY

OPERA TICKETS Choice seats all Operas; Concerts in town. Dress Circle Desk, Metropolitan Opera House. Tel. 3870 Bryant.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. MATINEE TODAY 25c-$1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
A Premier Show Girl Show of Winter Garden and Reynard's.
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in KEB, SOLDIER BOY.
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, ADELE ROWLAND. Play with Music and Girls.
Hits the Bull's-eye.—Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
ANNA HELD "A peacemaker sparkling with pith."—Herald. FOLLOW ME

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today 2:30.
MARGERY DAW with KATHLEEN MacDONELL.

39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:25.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

39TH ST. THEATRE SPECIAL THIS MORNING
Stuart Walker's Portmanteau at 10:30.
Trimplet Nevertheless, Sit Who Pass—50c-$1.
Movies to Princess For Mats. and Monday
Nights begin 8:15.
DOUBLE DUNSANY BILL EVERY NIGHTS.

BOOTH Thes. 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce.
SO LONG LETTY
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinees Today 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT TRUTH
GOOD SEATS 50c, 75c AND $1.00.

Mat. Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse, West 48th.

48TH ST Theatre, East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Thursday 2:30.
The 13th Chair By BAYARD VEILLER
"Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Alfred Bruns, N. Y. Tribune.

NOW THE 44th St. THEA., Nr. B'way. Ph. 7293 Bryant. Evenings 8:15.
Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. Mat. Wed. $1.50. LAST WEEK
JOHN CORT Presents
2 WEEKS LINA ABARBANELL
in the Season's Musical Triumph. FLORA BELLA
With a Great Cast.

Maxine Elliott's 29th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS
WM. HODGE FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

MAT. TODAY
AT 2:30. The "Times" says: "See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
TONIGHT LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St. at 8:45

COMEDY Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
BUSHIDO & 3 PLAYS.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. NIGHTS 8:15
Matinee Today at 2:15. "THE FLAME"
Next Week—"DADDY LONG-LEGS."

PARK Columbus Circle. Evenings & LAST WEEK. Mat. Today 2.
ABORN GRAND OPERA 25c, 50c, $1.
Tonight at 8 IL TROVATORE

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon, at 2:30.
VIOLIN RECITAL—MISCHA ELMAN
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3
American Debut SYKORA
'Cello Virtuoso—STEINWAY PIANO.
Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Dec. 13, at 3
SONG RECITAL—ELENA GERHARDT

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL ARTHUR ALEXANDER
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Dec. 11, at 3
Song Recital WERRENRATH
Reinald
Tickets at Box Office or WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34th St. Steinway Piano

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Telephone Bryant 10081, 10082.
Today, at 1: Fidelio. Kurt, Mason; Rembach, Braun, Gorlitz, Well, Reiss, Cond., Bodansky.
Tonight, 8:15, Spt. Perf. Manon Lescaut. Music, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola, Bada, Cond., Papi.
This Aft., 2:30: Richard Wagner Concert at 2:30, 50c to $1.50. Marie Rappold; Jacques Urlus, Emil Oberhoffer, Conductor, Hageman.
Next Mon., 8:15: Pelleas et Melisande. Gerville-Reache, Maguenat, Sembach, Well, Braun, Cond., Bodansky.
Wed., at 8:15: Pearl Fishers. Rompel; Caruso, De Luca, Reiner, Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., at 8:15: Lohengrin. Rappold, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Gorlitz, Leonhardt, Cond., Bodansky.
Fri., at 8: Double Bill. Cavalleria Rust'a, Curt. Perini; Botta, De Luca; foll'g by Pagliacci. Alda, Caruso, Amato, Polla, Cond., Papi.
Sat., at 2: Boheme. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Scotti, Didur, Segurola, Cond., Papi.
Sat. Eve., Brooklyn Academy of Music, at 8: Lohengrin. Rappold, Homer; Urlus, Well, Rondhal, Leonhardt, Cond., Bodansky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT presents Pelleas and Melisande. Recitation of Text, with piano score. Tues., Dec. 12, 8:30. Hotel Plaza. Tel. 457 Circle.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St. nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
Last Five Recitals
To-morrow (Sunday) Eve., at 8:30.
Concerning des Gants Noirs
Pay. Cam. A. Bawaas. Tickets at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tom'w (Sun.) Aft. at 3
Kreisler Carl Friedberg
Assisted by the distinguished pianist
CARL LAMSON, Accompanist.
Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $10 and $15. Now at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis Steinway Piano used.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3.
ALFONSO GRIEN Baritone
Seats Now. Prices $1 to $3. Aeolian Hall Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3.
Godowsky
Tickets 50c to $2 on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

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BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
MONDAY EVE., Dec. 11, at 8:15.
First Sub. Eve. Concert To-night at 8:30.
SOLOIST FRANCES ALDA
Tschaikovsky—Grieg Programme
Including Tschaikovsky's 5th Symphony.
Tickets Adjust Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY of MUSIC
To-morrow (Sunday) Aft. at 2:15.
EFREM ZIMBAL

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1916.

GERMANY'S PERSISTENCE IN LAWLESS CONDUCT.

By pretexts of many kinds and by interpretations newly invented for each particular case the German Government is trying to escape the obligation of its promises repeatedly made to us that it would henceforth carry on submarine warfare in accordance with law. This is a serious charge to make against the Government of a great State. It is an imputation of bad faith. The charge is not new. It was made by our Government itself against the German Government in Secretary LANSING'S note of April 18 concerning the attack upon the Sussex. We had been assured that the Imperial Government "would take every possible "precaution both to respect the rights "of neutrals and to safeguard the "lives of noncombatants." Nevertheless, said the Secretary of State,

> the commanders of the Imperial Government's undersea vessels have carried on practices of such ruthless destruction which have made it more and more evident as the months have gone by that the Imperial Government has found it impracticable to put any such restraints upon them as it had hoped and promised to put. Again and again the Imperial Government has given its solemn assurances to the Government of the United States that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has repeatedly permitted its undersea commanders to disregard these assurances with entire impunity. * * * No limit of any kind has in fact been set to their indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters which the Imperial Government has chosen to designate as lying within the seat of war.

The cases of the Marina and the Arabia can be viewed in no other light than as a continuance of the lawless submarine warfare by acts thinly veiled or palliated after the commission of the crime by shallow excuses or explanations so contemptuous of our intelligence and of our dignity as to be altogether unacceptable. The excuse for torpedoing the Marina without warning is that in the judgment of the submarine commander she was not a merchant vessel, but was under requisition by the British Government. That was not the fact. Our State Department has been informed definitely that the Marina was not under requisition or Government charter. The German Foreign Minister, Mr. ZIMMERMANN, in the note published yesterday, informs our Government that the commander of the submarine which destroyed the Arabia "was con- "vinced that in the case of this steam- "er he was concerned with a trans- "port ship for troops in the service of "the British Government." What was the basis of that opinion? As stated by Mr. ZIMMERMANN, the ship was not on the regular course of the P. & O. liners. It did not have the appearance of one of the boats of that line, the submarine officer saw no women and children on the decks. He did see considerable numbers of Chinese and other colored persons in their national costume. Hence he concluded that the Arabia was a transport ship.

The Government at Washington will await full and detailed information as to the status of the Arabia, but it is already unofficially known that she was not a transport ship, that she was a merchant ship, and we know that there was an American on board. The action of the German submarine commander in attacking these vessels without warning solidly established the soundness of the principle laid down in the first Lusitania note and reasserted in the Sussex note of April 18, 1916, that

> the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment, of course, involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of noncombatants.

We have not forgotten the pledge given by Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF in behalf of his Government that merchant vessels should not be destroyed without providing for the safety of passengers and crew. We have constantly in mind the renewal of this pledge by Mr. von JAGOW in the Sussex correspondence. We note with interest Mr. ZIMMERMANN'S assurance that German submarine commanders are still under instructions given "in "agreement with the assurances of "the German note of May, 1916," the Sussex note referred to. But we read with very great concern the explanation which the German Foreign Minister has considered it sufficient to give in the case of the Arabia, and his assurance that if we are able to submit proofs that the Arabia was an ordinary passenger steamship, then it would be "a case of a regrettable mistake from "which the German Government "would promptly draw the appropri- "ate consequences." It is open to us to draw the proper conclusions. We drew them in the case of the Sussex, we then gave warning to the German Government in language great and responsible States do not often feel themselves obliged to use in their communications to each other. The Government of the United States, we said, had been very patient. "It has "made every allowance for unprece- "dented conditions and has been will- "ing to wait until the facts became un- "mistakable and were susceptible of "only one interpretation. It now "owes it to a just regard for its own "rights to say to the Imperial Gov- "ernment that that time has come." We then declared that "unless the Im- "perial Government should now im- "mediately declare and effect an aban- "donment of its present methods of "submarine warfare against passen- "ger and freight carrying vessels, the "Government of the United States can "have no choice but to sever diplo- "matic relations with the German Em- "pire altogether."

The gravity of the language then used was proportioned to the gravity of the occasion that evoked it. Germany has continued her offenses against the laws of nations and of humanity. She has not kept her pledge. The conclusions forced upon us by the attack upon the Sussex, and then very plainly set forth in Mr. LANSING'S note, are sustained and gain new force from these more recent transgressions. Toleration of this conduct in defiance of our rights, in defiance of law and of Germany's pledge, would give her a sense of immunity from any calling to account, any serious consequences of disregarding our warning, until as the fruit of her recklessness some new Lusitania horror would put an end to further parleying. We cannot permit Germany to continue her lawlessness in submarine warfare and at the same time maintain a position restricting the arming for defense of the merchantmen of Germany's enemies. One gun or two guns or more than two for use in warding off the attacks of outlaw assailants can make no difference. The just opinion of a civilized and impartial world would sanction the use of any defensive means appropriate to the circumstances and made necessary by the danger. But that is another question, although it is one for Germany to consider seriously. The condition forced upon us for immediate consideration is that peaceful merchantmen are still attacked by German submarines without any warning whatever and that Americans on board passenger and freight steamships are still in continual peril of their lives, they have been and are being slaughtered by the commanders of German submarines. More than six months ago we said that the time for "regrettable mistakes" had passed.

PARADISE FOUND.

Perhaps The Sioux Falls Press is indiscreet in divulging a fact the publication of which may bring a multitude of immigrants into South Dakota and turn to lead the golden fortune and felicity there abounding:

> For 50 cents a fairly good meal can be obtained at any first-class American plan hotel in this part of the country.
>
> "A fairly good meal" is a phrase wherein the rare art of understatement shines. They are robust eaters, the South Dakotans. They are healthier than Health, children of the open, lusty trenchermen. A South Dakota fairly good meal must be enough for at least two and a half sedentary Easterners. Fifty cents is not even a fairly good tip after a sparing meal in some less favored regions. South Dakota is a part of that great agricultural realm which the late Colonel PAT DONNAN loved to call the Banana Belt. If a little euphemistic in regard to climate, the name befits a land of plenty. Island of cheapness in a continent that stares and swears at the cost of its provender, South Dakota deserves veneration and will get envy. An island that will be flooded all too soon.

NO TRUCE.

The war is nearer a deadlock now than it ever has been. It is deadlocked in France and Belgium, in Russia, in Turkey, and on the Italian border. There is still mobile fighting in Rumania, but, unless the Rumanians can win some great successes when they make their stand, the war will speedily be deadlocked there. In this situation, discouraging to both sides, but especially to the Allies, voices are promptly raised on this side of the water proclaiming that no outcome is possible but a German victory by the retention of the occupied lands, or a draw, a return to the status quo ante of 1914.

Now, these faint-hearted utterances come at a time when the Governments and the peoples are behaving in a way the reverse of faint-hearted. The deadlock operates as powerfully on their imaginations as on any American imagination, but it operates differently. What we are seeing there now is the Frenchman, the Briton, the Italian, and the Russian face to face with a terrible reality which before he had seen through a veil, and aroused by it, not to fear, but to anger, to hitherto unknown determination, and to the resolve for unprecedented effort. The change of Governments means just that. The overthrow of the paltering and possibly faithless Russian Premier was the work of an aroused and awakened people, and TREPOFF'S initial move, his declaration concerning the Dardanelles, was a burning of the bridges behind him. Germany had hoped by her sweep into Rumania to frighten Russia into a separate peace. Her answer was to hurl aside her Laodicean leader and issue, through the mouth of his successor, a mortal insult and a challenge to the death. England dismisses her Simon Cameron and substitutes a Stanton: if he proves not to be a Stanton, she will search till she finds one; at any rate, her demand is for a cessation of McClellanism at the front and a substitution of Shermanism. At the same time, Italy publicly renews her pledge that her fate shall be bound up with that of her allies.

If the war should end on the basis of the present map of Europe—that is, with Germany in possession of the lands she has taken—it would be not a draw, but a German victory. It cannot end in that way, for, to match and overmatch the German advantage in conquered lands, England holds the sea. If it ends on the basis of the map of 1914, it will be not a peace, but a truce. The Allies can better afford to spend the billions necessary to end this war in the right way than the untold billions they will have to find and spend when a Germany checked but not defeated renews the war terminated by a draw. When she makes that war she will not repeat the mistakes which enabled the Allies to check her in the present one.

The Allies do not intend to let the war end in a draw. It is a mistake to suppose that they can do nothing but hammer Germany until she is willing to declare a truce, nor would it be any advantage if they did. What they are fighting for is not the destruction of Germany, but to make it possible to live with her. They intend that the war shall end with a guarantee that Germany will not run amuck again. They want to make Europe a habitable continent, a place where people can eat and sleep and buy and sell without listening for the alarm bell. This, and not a truce; this, and not the map of 1914, is their aim. The answer to the Rumanian victory made in Russia, in Italy, in Great Britain, and, were it necessary, in France, shows that there is no thought of any pause or hesitation.

This guarantee cannot be given by any treaty signed by a representative of the present German rule, for its notion of treaties is Punic. WILLIAM II. cannot promise to give up his ambitions and remove the curse of militarism from Europe, for no nation in its senses would trust his word. But the German people can be negotiated with, if the German people put themselves in a position to be negotiated with. It is for that that the Allies are fighting. It is not a dream: what is necessary to its accomplishment is, in the first place, that the German people should learn that Germany cannot win the war. Once they have learned that, every new defeat, nay, every new drawn battle with great loss of precious German lives, will be an address to them by the Allies urging them to assert themselves. Once they have learned that, such an attack as that on the Somme, even though it be "stifled in blood and mud," as the Germans now exultantly say, will be a step toward the only peace worth having, the permanent peace of Europe. Though no German army should ever be driven from a land it now holds, each such battle—once the German people thoroughly understand the fact the Allies are trying to drive home, the fact that Germany cannot win—will be a victory for the thing the Allies are fighting for. This is the true disaster of Rumania—not that the Rumanian armies were defeated, but that their defeat interrupted the lesson the German people were unmistakably beginning, though incredulously, to learn. When Rumania, too, is deadlocked, when the deadlock extends through Europe, that lesson will be renewed and pounded laboriously home through months and perhaps years, until the German people learn it, and the guarantee of the peace of Europe is given, not by the Hohenzollern, but by them.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

There is ground for optimism, Secretary HOUSTON says in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, as to the ability of the nation "not "only to supply itself with food, but "increasingly to meet the needs of the "world." This opinion is based in part upon the results of an inquiry which shows that in the last sixteen years the per capita production of the leading food commodities, meat and dairy products excepted, has kept pace with an increase of population amounting to 33 per cent. Meat has fallen from 248 to 219 pounds per capita, and milk from 95 to 75 gallons. But the beef supply has been growing slowly since 1913, when the lowest point was reached. Meat and dairy products are about 37 per cent. of the average diet, and declining output must affect prices and the cost of living even in normal times.

During the last two years, however, we have not only been supplying our own needs in the food market, but also satisfying an abnormal and extraordinary demand from abroad. Official figures from another department of the Government show what has been done. Exports of foodstuffs and food animals in the ten months that ended with October were $808,000,000. In the corresponding months of last year they were $855,000,000. For these two years the shipments have been at the rate of more than $1,000,000,000 a year, while in the corresponding ten months of 1914 the exports were only $421,000,000. High prices due in large measure to this foreign demand would naturally cause effort to increase output, but with the end of the war they will decline. An increase of the acreage of Winter-sown wheat is reported, but enlargement of the yields of some other products may be prevented by uncertainty and by the fact that the process is a slow one.

CITIZENSHIP FOR PORTO RICANS.

In his address to Congress the President spoke of "three matters of capital importance" awaiting action in the Senate, one of them being the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico. He urgently recommended the passage of this bill. The argument for it, he said, was conclusive:

> The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the island, and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

There was practically no opposition to the bill in the House when it was passed six months ago without a roll call, after an amendment providing for woman suffrage had been rejected by a vote of 59 to 80.

The present organic law of the island is sixteen years old and was enacted avowedly as a temporary measure. In these years there has been a marked improvement of conditions in Porto Rico. The number of schools and of enrolled pupils has been multiplied by eight. The people have become much better qualified for the work of local government. They deserve a broader grant of home rule. And they should be made citizens of the United States. They are now citizens of Porto Rico.

By the pending bill they gain national citizenship, and this change in the present law is by far the most important of all that are proposed, although the bill also empowers the Porto Ricans to elect a Senate of nineteen members in place of the present upper house of eleven members, all of whom are appointed by the President. "I know of no gift," said Governor YAGER in San Juan some months ago, "that would go so far toward "removing dissatisfaction and diffi- "culties in Porto Rico as a simple "grant of United States citizenship, "and none that would be attended "with so little cost and risk."

On the island it is understood that citizenship has been promised since the war with Spain. Delay has caused the doubt and uneasiness of which Mr. WILSON speaks. It has stimulated the formal expression by petition and otherwise of preference for insular independence. Some Porto Ricans may have felt that they were not regarded as worthy to be associated with the people of the States on equal terms of citizenship, and therefore have sought complete separation. There should be no further delay. The islanders, peaceful, industrious, and advancing steadily, should not only be permitted to elect both branches of their Legislature, but should promptly be admitted to the citizenship brotherhood of the nation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Harknesses, Famous and Obscure.

Not many people know much about the man of the name of HARKNESS who once wrote a Latin grammar, and not many of the people who knew and still know of that achievement were inspired by it either to acquire more information concerning the author or to make eager inquiries for other products of his pen. It was and is a good book, a truly scholarly work. From it multitudes of more or less ambitious youth have learned valuable facts about a noble language, and hardly any of its readers ever did forget all of those facts, though many did vanish from memory almost as rapidly as dew from the grass on a hot morning. Anyhow, the name of HARKNESS was made familiar all over a large part of the country by that Latin grammar, and while there may have been a trace of resentment in most of the respect it earned from those who laboriously committed its rules to memory, the respect was there and real, just the same, and it constituted fame.

Another man of the same name died not long ago whose life achievement was not the writing of one notable—and notably dry—book, but the turning of something over a million dollars left to him by his father into more than sixty-eight times as much. That was no small task, as everybody who hasn't accomplished anything like it will confess, but, strangely enough, the multiplier of millions did his work without attracting any attention whatever outside a circle of almost microscopic diameter. In a land supposed by not a few both in and out of it to care only for money, and to revere only the men who accumulate mountains of gold, the writer of the grammar, not the master of a colossal fortune, brought the name of HARKNESS into prominence. His homonym did not even attain the distinction given by adverse criticism from the envious!

It is, of course, a matter of opinion whether the author of a Latin grammar is or is not a greater man than he who dies owning an almost endless list of stocks and bonds, most of them not in the wildcat class and easily negotiable. Possibly a ray of light on that problem is cast by the fact that in the few months since the so nearly unknown HARKNESS died, his fortune increased of itself, as it were, by more millions than would be required to constitute what almost anybody would call enormous wealth. Latin grammars do not build themselves up that way.

Criticism of Tanks Justified.

Nobody in whom is developed even a little the aesthetic sense as regards architecture can have failed to feel at least a mild thrill of approval as he read, on this page yesterday, the letter of a correspondent who protested against the water tanks that stand in ugly, if not indecent, exposure above so many metropolitan roofs. It is true, all he wrote, that these gawky structures mar the appearance of every building on which they are placed, and they are particularly obnoxious blemishes on buildings which without them in small measure or great would please and satisfy the educated eye.

The water tanks have an important use, indeed, including that of compliance with a law that makes for the protection of human life, but, as our correspondent said, they would serve their purpose quite as well if all of them, as are some, though too few, were covered from sight by judiciously arranged or elongated roofs and walls. As that is done, it can be done, and in a community more considerate of delicate sensibilities than is this one it would have to be done. Even the New York skyline, which in places isn't by any means bad now, would gain appreciably in general merit, and everybody, it is safe to assume, would at once become a little better as well as a little happier in consequence.

With buildings as high as many are in this city, dependence on the municipal water works for "pressure" can probably never be complete, and there will always have to be tanks and pumps to eke out the supply. But there is no real necessity for putting the tanks on the roofs. In many instances they might be in the lowest of several cellars and gain all of their present efficiency from air compressed in a fraction of their space. Then not only would the ugly things be permanently out of sight, but all the troubles of freezing would be avoided and also the dangers that follow the occasional falls of these heavy repositories.

A Wrong Basis of Judgment.

That many of the dogs to which ribbons are awarded at the bench shows are of no value for other than exhibition purposes is a fact that has received frequent comment, severe but deserved. The "points" that decide the giving or withholding of prizes and fame at the shows have only a remote and indirect relation to the higher canine values. They tell little or nothing, for instance, as to the intelligence, affection, and loyalty that make a dog worth having and are possessed in widely varying degrees by different dogs.

Many a champion of the judges' ring is a beast of uncertain temper and too stupid to accompany its master or mistress through a village main street except on a leash. Often the poor dogs are not to blame for these faults. They are due to kennel training and deprivation of the constant and loving association with human beings which alone develops in a dog better traits than those of his wolfish ancestors.

And what the shows have done for dogs they are now doing for homing pigeons. They, too, are judged by "points" and not by achievement in flight, and some of the very best birds have no chance of getting a prize. Behavior is nothing, appearance is all, or at any rate far too much, at the shows, and the effects of this are deplorable in every instance, not less on the exhibitors than on the exhibited.

Mrs. Catt on Suffrage Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The deepest and hardest prejudice in the public mind which the woman movement has had to overcome is the common acceptance of the idea that women are a single class, each individual possessing the same motives, the same intelligence, and the same characteristics as every other. It has required three generations of agitation and of demonstration in college and school, factory, workshop, home and club to prove to the world that there are as many kinds of women as there are kinds of men. Yet the relic of that old belief arises continually, to our amusement or our discomfiture.

So it happens that some of the New York press have hastened to scold suffragists in general for what happened in the House of Representatives the other day on the occasion of the President's address. The Woman Suffrage Party of the State of New York is a great organization having hundreds of thousands of members and numbering in that membership very many of the best known men and women in every department of its varied life. That organization is attempting to persuade the voters of New York to give the women of this State the vote. That organization is New York's auxiliary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has forty-seven other similar branches. Altogether these women are doing constructive educational work in the most dignified and reasonable way possible. They had nothing whatever to do with the demonstration; they do not approve of it, nor of similar demonstrations which, without doubt, will come in the future.

The world looks to the press to provide data for accurate history. If the press of New York and of our country lives up to that standard it must at the outset of this departure in suffrage methods make a clear distinction between the great body of organized suffragists who are making their appeal to the reason of the country and the very small minority which, growing impatient with the tardiness of favorable action by Congress, resorts to cheap publicity.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.
New York, Dec. 8, 1916.

Supplements to "J'Accuse."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interview with a correspondent of L'Humanite, in Switzerland, the author of the famous book, "J'Accuse," is reported as saying:

"I am convinced more than ever that this terrible war, called in Germany as defensive, is indeed an offensive one, provoked by the German imperialistic party in complicity with Austria-Hungary. My new book will be in two volumes, each of the size of the first one. I considerably enlarge my proofs as to the culpability of Germany. The book will contain my refutations of all reisinders to my first accusation, and I am sure that it will make a final and irrefutable verdict which is that Germany and Austria are the only guilty parties provoking intentionally this terrible European war. In answer to the reproaches made to me that I have selected Bernhardi as a type, while he is said to be but an exceptional case, I will give a detailed picture of the pan Germanist and militarist movement which has manifested itself in Germany during the last ten years, and I will indicate the very persons who with their writings and deeds tried to provoke this war, which was but a logical consequence of the military preparations made during half a century."

J. POPOFF.
Great Neck, L. I., Dec. 1, 1916.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION LAGS.

Hint That the President May Be Compelled to Speed Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The prospects for the enactment of President Wilson's program of railway legislation, and particularly his recommendation of compulsory investigation of disputes between employers and employes, are not bright, judged by the attitude displayed today by the Senate and House Committees on Interstate Commerce, which held separate sessions to consider the President's suggestions. Few of the committeemen in either house appeared to be hopeful that the compulsory investigation feature would be adopted by Congress, and there seemed to be a general opinion that nothing would be accomplished unless President Wilson took the bit in his teeth and used his influence in bringing the House and the Senate to his way of thinking.

In Administration circles it is asserted emphatically that unless Congress begins work soon on the railway program, the President will take a hand in the situation.

The House committee simply sidestepped today, taking the position that the legislation proposed by the President should be initiated in the Senate in the form of amendments to a pending House bill, providing for increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was one of the President's recommendations. There is some reason to believe, however, that this course has the approval of the Administration. The House committee last night responded eagerly to the suggestion that there would be a general strike of railway trainmen unless the eight-hour railway day was established by law, and it was this committee which was primarily responsible for curtailing the President's program then, so as to provide merely for establishing the eight-hour day, and authorizing the appointment of a special commission to investigate the effect of the legislation on railroads and their workers. The opposition of the most influential members of the committee to the President's program is evident. It is equally evident that the influence of the railway brotherhoods is still potent.

As for the Senate committee, it discussed the President's recommendations today and got nowhere. All proposed measures affecting the railroads, including Senator Underwood's bill conferring on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix wages and hours of labor, were considered, but no progress was made.

While Senator Newlands, Chairman of the committee, who sponsored the President's program in the Senate at the last session, appeared hopeful that the committee would come to a common understanding, it was obvious this afternoon that there were almost as many differences of opinion as there were members present. The Canadian plan of Government investigation of industrial disputes, one of the three measures on which President Wilson laid stress, which it is now suggested may be proposed as an amendment to the bill increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has proved the most stubborn snag in the way of harmony. Both Democrats and Republicans were predicting today that it would never get through either the Senate or the House.

Senator Newlands said this afternoon that at the earliest possible opportunity he would have the President's railroad program framed into shape to come before the Senate.

Questioned regarding the compulsory investigation proposal, Senator Newlands said he believed part of the opposition to this feature was due to a misunderstanding of the measure, and he deplored the use of the word "compulsory" in defining it.

The House committee, at its meeting today, quickly reached its decision that additional railroad legislation shall originate in the Senate. Chairman Adamson said in explanation the House bore the brunt of initiating the Eight-Hour bill and had also passed the measure for an increase in the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Labor leaders are making determined efforts to draft a measure which, as a substitute for all forms of compulsory arbitration, will be agreeable to their followers, employers and the Administration. The unofficial alliance between the American Federation of Labor and the four railway brotherhoods, arranged recently at Baltimore, is bearing its first fruit in conferences of representatives of both organizations for the purpose of drafting a plan that will shelve all compulsory arbitration bills.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said tonight that conferences had been held, but that no concrete plan had been worked out. There was hope, he said, that some plan could be drawn which would be agreeable to all concerned and that would make Congressional action unnecessary.

"I can't give any details of what has been accomplished," he said, "because I want to help all I can in this movement. This, though, I will say: Organized labor always will oppose any form of compulsory arbitration."

The Newlands Joint Congressional Committee, which has been investigating transportation problems since Nov. 20, has decided to suspend its hearings, possibly until after the end of the present session of Congress in March, 1917. Senator Newlands gave as the reason today the desire of the members to devote their whole attention to pending legislation with which the duties of the joint committee interfered. The decision will go into effect next week.

REPORTS MILLIONS SAVED.

Bureau of Mines Included Radium Making in Activities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Manufacture of radium worth more than a million dollars, a saving of more than $20,000,000 worth of natural gas in the Blackwell field of Oklahoma, manufacture of gasoline at six cents a gallon, development of an electrical furnace to wipe out losses of $10,000,000 a year in the melting of brass, and the saving of many lives through the promotion of scientific mining methods, are among the achievements of the Federal Bureau of Mines outlined today in the annual report of the Director, Van H. Manning.

The manufacture of radium was accomplished in co-operation with the National Radium Institute, which furnished capital of $300,000 necessary to develop an economical method of extracting the precious metal from the carnotite ores of the West. Eight and one-half grams of radium were produced at a cost of less than $40,000 a gram, which in open market would have cost between $100,000 and $120,000 a gram. The greater part of the product was turned over to two great hospitals for use in treatment of cancer, from which it is estimated there are 75,000 deaths each year in the United States.

The institute supplied the ore, plant, and machinery, and the Bureau of Mines spent $35,000 developing the process. The Government received at least $100,000 worth of radium, which will be used for scientific purposes. The method evolved has been patented for the Government and may be used free by any one within the United States.

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

THIRTEENTH ARTICLE.

The natural mode of action on the part of the several powers at the conclusion of the war would be to arrive, in international conference, at an agreement upon a restatement, of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes as formulated at the second Hague Conference, and, upon the establishment of an International Court of Justice in some such fashion as has been already outlined. In both cases it would be possible to simplify and to improve the forms of statement as these were previously agreed upon. This war has itself made not only possible, but easy, considerable advance beyond the positions then taken. Public opinion understands more clearly than it did at that time what these arrangements involve and how desirable they are. For example, if the International Commissions of Inquiry are to be really valuable, the limitation imposed upon them as to disputes of an international nature that involve either honor or essential interests must be removed. It is a poor sort of international dispute in which some one cannot find a point involving either honor or an essential interest.

At the same time, it is of the first importance to make no promises that cannot, and will not, be kept by the contracting nations. Therefore, only in so far as the constitution and jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and the constitution and authority of the International Commissions of Inquiry are understood and assented to by the people of the several nations which enter into them, should anything be attempted. To endeavor to do more than this is to hold out a hope that will surely be dashed later to the ground. To attempt a formal international order in advance of anything for which the world is ready might well result in setting back that international order for a generation, or even for a century. The war has prepared the world for much that it would not have accepted three years ago. It is the task of statesmanship to ascertain what instructed public opinion is now willing to support and to fix it in international institutions.

Any international conference to fix the conditions of a durable peace will, as a matter of course, include the United States. The United States is a participant in this war, although an unwilling and a neutral participant. Modern conditions have brought it to pass that a nation may remain neutral and yet be involved, both directly and indirectly, economically and in point of principle, in a war that breaks out on another continent. Moreover, this is no ordinary war. It is, as has been said over and over again, a clash of ideals, of philosophies of life, or political and social aims. This is why it must be fought until the principles at stake are or can be established, and why it cannot be compromised. One who cannot range himself on one side or the other in this conflict must be either so dull of understanding as not to be able to comprehend the greatest things in the world or so profoundly immoral as not to care what becomes of the human race, its liberty and its progress. To guard against a repetition of any such conflict, representatives of neutral States will undoubtedly be summoned to the same council table with the representatives of the belligerent powers.

Admirable and far-sighted plans for securing a peaceful international order have been before the world for 300 years. M. Emeric Crucé submitted his plan, which included liberty of commerce throughout all the world, as early as 1623. Following the Peace of Utrecht, the Abbé de St. Pierre developed his plan, which included mediation, arbitration, and an interesting addition to the effect that any sovereign who took up arms before the union of nations had declared war, or who refused to execute a regulation of the union or a judgment of the Senate, was to be declared an enemy of European society. The union was then to make war upon him until he should be disarmed or until the regulation or judgment should be executed. Some twenty years earlier William Penn had produced his quaint and really extraordinary plan for the peace of Europe, in which he, too, proposed to proceed by military power against any sovereign who refused to submit his claims to a proposed diet, or parliament, of Europe, or who refused to abide by and to perform any judgment of such a body. All these plans, like those of Rousseau, Bentham, and Kant, which came later, as well as William Ladd's elaborate and carefully considered essay on a Congress of Nations, published in 1840, were brought into the world too soon. They were the fine and noble dreams of seers which it is taking civilized men three centuries and more to begin effectively to realize.

Out of the international conference that will follow the war there should come, and doubtless will come, a union of States to secure peace. That Mr. Asquith has long had this idea in mind is plain. Speaking at Dublin, on Sept. 25, 1914, when the war was still very young and when German hopes were high and confident, Mr. Asquith, in discussing the causes and meaning of the war, said: "It "means, finally, or it ought to mean, "perhaps by a slow and gradual "process, the substitution for force, "for the clash of competing ambi- "tions, for groupings and alliances "and a precarious equipoise, the sub- "stitution for all these things of a "real European partnership, based "on the recognition of equal right "and established and enforced by a "common will. A year ago that "would have sounded like a Uto- "pian idea. It is probably one that "may not, or will not, be realized "either today or tomorrow. If and "when this war is decided in favor "of the Allies, it will at once come "within the range, and before long "within the grasp, of European "statesmanship." Events are hastening the consummation of Mr. Asquith's hope. On Nov. 9 last Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg said before the main committee of the Reichstag: "Germany is at all times "ready to join a league of nations— "yes, even to place herself at the "head of such a league—to keep in "check the disturbers of the peace." Previously, on May 27, 1916, speaking in Washington, President Wilson had used these words: "Only "when the great nations of the "world have reached some sort of "agreement as to what they hold to "be fundamental to their common "interest, and as to some feasible "method of acting in concert when "any nation or group of nations "seeks to disturb those fundamental "things, can we feel that civilization "is at least in a way of justifying "its existence and claiming to be "finally established." Similar, if less direct, expressions have come from responsible statesmen and from leaders of opinion in other lands. It would seem as if the world, at the close of this war, would have within its grasp the possibility to achieve at once a union of nations to establish an International Court of Justice to try justiciable causes, International Commissions of Inquiry to facilitate a solution of non-justiciable disputes by means of an impartial and conscientious investigation of the facts and by making them public, and generally to secure the peace of the world.

It would be best if the allied powers, after the terms of settlement of the present conflict have been agreed upon, were themselves to invite such a conference to meet at The Hague and there to continue to build upon the foundations already laid in 1899 and in 1907. It is natural to expect the Allies to take the initiative in calling this conference, for such a step would be in entire accord with the emphatic and oft-repeated declarations of their Governments. The powerful participation of France would assist to realize, so far as is now possible, the prophetic declaration of Michelet: "Au XXe siècle, la France déclarera la Paix au monde."

Should the Allies for any reason be reluctant to invite such a conference, it has been made easy for the President of the United States to do so. The Sixty-fourth Congress in enacting the Naval Appropriation bill for the current year included the following provision, which is now the law of the land:

> It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to adjust and settle its international disputes through mediation or arbitration, to the end that war may be honorably avoided. It looks with apprehension and disfavor upon a general increase of armament throughout the world, but it realizes that no single nation can disarm, and that without a common agreement upon the subject every considerable power must maintain a relative standing in military strength.

In view of the premises, the President is authorized and requested to invite, at an appropriate time, not later than the close of the war in Europe, all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendation to their respective Governments for approval. The President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States who, in his judgment, shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representatives of the United States in such a conference. The President shall fix the compensation of said representatives and such secretaries and other employes as may be needed. Two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set aside and placed at the disposal of the President to carry into effect the provisions of this paragraph.

It may be assumed, therefore, that whether called by the Governments of the allied powers or by the President of the United States such a third Hague Conference will be held as promptly as may be after the conclusion of hostilities. Such a conference will, in effect, be the first step in making a union of States to secure the peace of the world. There should be urged upon it by the delegates from the United States not only (1) the establishment of the International Court of Justice, and (2) the International Commissions of Inquiry, already referred to and described, but (3) the high wisdom of making provision for the stated and automatic reassembling of the conference at, say, four-year intervals, and (4) the adoption, in substance, and so far as possible in form, of the declaration as to the fundamental rights and duties of nations that has already been set out in full in these discussions. The result of the action last named would be to give the International Court of Justice a definite and specific statement of fundamental principles to be applied and interpreted in the various causes that will come before it for adjudication.

In all this the United States is at liberty, without departing from its traditional policies or without sacrificing any of its own interests, to participate to the full. In making international law and in establishing an international order for the whole world, the United States is keenly and directly interested. A point of gravest difficulty presents itself, however, when we come to consider the effective enforcement of international law and the effective upholding of whatever international order is established and the relation of the United States thereto. On signing the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes agreed to at The Hague Conference of 1899, the delegation of the United States made the following formal declaration:

> Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

This reservation was explicitly renewed by the American delegates to The Hague Conference of 1907. Put in plain language, this declaration means that while there is one international law and while there may be one international order, in the declaration and establishment of which the United States participates, yet there are two separate and distinct areas of jurisdiction for the enforcement of international law and for the administration of the international order. The area of one of these jurisdictions is Europe and those parts of Asia and Africa immediately dependent thereon; the area of the second of these jurisdictions is America.

CONCLUDED.

MISS CARNEGIE, ONE OF DAY'S DEBUTANTES

Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Introduced at a Dance at Home.

MISS DE LANOY IS A BUD

Misses Agnes and Rosanne Roudebush and Elizabeth Clarke Also Make Their Debuts.

Receptions and dances filled yesterday's social program. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie introduced her only daughter, Miss Margaret Carnegie, at a dance last night at the Carnegie residence, 2 East Ninety-first Street. It was a simple entertainment, with a buffet supper at midnight. Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter had receiving with them the Misses Polly Damrosch, Helen Russell, Mary A. Jennings, Jean Lake, Adelaide Wilmerding, Dorothy Dunn, Mildred Dennis, Katharine Biggs, Helen Clarkson, and Margaret Whiting. There were about 300 guests.

Mrs. William C. De Lanoy introduced her daughter, Miss Constance De Lanoy, at a tea dance in Sherry's small ballroom. Miss De Lanoy had the Misses Jeannette Jennings, Alice Huntington, Ruth Peabody, Katharine Biggs, and Frederica Bull receiving with her. A dinner followed, and afterward Mrs. De Lanoy took her party to Mrs. Carnegie's for her dance for Miss Carnegie.

Mrs. Harold G. Henderson entertained at her town house, 82 Irving Place, with a reception, at which her nieces, the Misses Agnes and Rosanne Roudebush, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Heywood Roudebush, were presented to society. The Misses Margaret Van B. Mason, Mary Colt, Polly Damrosch, Katharine Allen, Catherine Urquhart, Katharine Blodgett, Adelaide Wilmerding, Frances Ballard, and Eleanor Babbitt received with the debutante, and the Misses Janet Henderson Robb and Elizabeth Irving were at the tea table.

Miss Elizabeth Minot Clarke, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Clarke, also made her début yesterday at a reception held at 471 Park Avenue. Miss Clarke had receiving with her the Misses Katharine Hollister, Henrietta Talcott, Georgina Smithers of Montreal, Dorothy Weyman, Lilly Stehli, Katharine Whitmarsh, Amy Reick, Evangeline B. Johnson, Nathalie Browning, Marjories Silcocks, Charlotte Guye, Glory Thomas, Anna Sherman, and Mrs. L. E. C. Snow, her aunt, from Chicago.

Miss Genevieve Clendenin, a last Winter's bud, gave a luncheon for débutantes at Sherry's, chaperoned by her mother, Mrs. Joseph Clendenin. There were forty, seated at two tables gay with all sorts of flowers.

Mrs. Edward M. Burghard of 1 East Ninety-third Street entertained with a dance last evening at the Ritz-Carlton for her débutante daughter, Miss Anna H. Burghard. The dance was in the ballroom and the seated supper was served after midnight. Miss Burghard and Mrs. Burghard had receiving with them the Misses Vivienne Kranich, Margaret L. Phillips, and Marie Osterhoff. The girls who came for the dance included the Misses Charlotte Guye, Amy Reick, Viola Flannery, Geraldine Hall, Jean Lake, Dorothy Pickhardt, and Anita de Witt. There were about 300 guests in all.

Three Sherry Dances Begin.

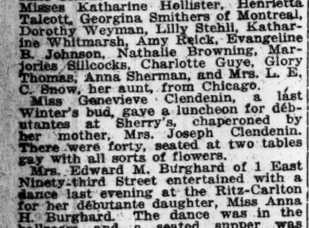
The first of the Winter's Three Sherry Dances was held last night. The two ballroom floors were taken at Sherry's. The dancing was in the large ballroom and the seated supper in the small ballroom and adjacent suite. There were between 300 and 400 present, chiefly the elder girls and dancing men, as very few débutantes are asked. The committee of three which arranged the dance—Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm—received.

Several dinners preceded it. Among the hostesses were Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage, whose dinner at the Ritz-Carlton was for her daughter, Miss Lilian H. Talmage; Mrs. Stephen G. Williams, whose dinner was for Miss Caroline L. Wyeth, and Mrs. William C. De Lanoy, who entertained for Miss Constance De Lanoy.

Williamson Art Sale Brings $21,980

The Frederick J. Williamson sale at the American Art Galleries, old English and American china, glass, copper and pewter, closed yesterday with a total of $21,980 for 1,247 numbers, largely old Staffordshire. The returns for the afternoon were $8,181. A big platter of the Syntax series, by Clews, very dark blue, "A Noble Hunting Party," brought the highest price of the day, going to Mrs. Blanchfield for $380. A Whieldon Cauliflower coffee pot went to Mrs. Lindebury for $135, and Mrs. McDonald paid $220 for a Staffordshire pitcher, solid agateware, the scene "Herculaneum," figures in relief. The same buyer paid $120 for a set of eight French pewter wine measures, and Mrs. J. H. Bailey paid $125 for a Whieldon figure, "St. George and the Dragon."

ADVERTISEMENT.



Will my complexion EVER be good again?

Don't be discouraged

My face was even worse than yours till I found that

Resinol

clears unhealthy skins

Just wash your face with Resinol Soap and hot water, dry and apply gently a little Resinol Ointment. Let this stay on for ten minutes, then wash off with more Resinol Soap. In a few days the redness and roughness vanish! Try it and see!

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 46-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Use Resinol Soap for baby.

POIRET WILL OPEN HERE.

French Designer to Establish a New York Branch Next Spring.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec 8.—Contracts have just been signed here with Paul Poiret, calling for a business to be known as "Poiret Incorporated," which will be immediately formed in New York. Negotiations have been completed by Swinburne Hale, a New York lawyer, who has been representing the French couturier for a long time in America, and he has arranged with a number of American department stores to supply them with exclusive Poiret models for the coming Spring season.

Hale was accompanied to Paris by Irving Crane of 1,239 Broadway, who is to become business manager of Poiret's American house. Crane says all capital for the new company is fully subscribed, the premises having been secured in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Twenty models for Spring, already completed, will be in New York before the new year. Hale, who remains Poiret's personal representative, says Poiret will keep control of the company, and will probably visit America as soon as his military duties permit. He also says the efforts of the company will not be confined to fashions alone, but will introduce all Poiret activities, including perfume, furniture and interior decorative art.

It is intended to operate fashion branches through the country by licensing the best apparel stores, giving them exclusive control of all models for their city. One of Poiret's staff designers will accompany the models to supervise the changes, in order to make them adaptable to American conditions. Poiret says: "I have been often urged since the war began to resume fashion activities in America. My present plan will enable me to do much that my military duties heretofore prevented. I believe my company will be but the beginning of similar activities on the part of other French interests and bring the two countries closer together commercially."

Crane sails on the Touraine tomorrow.

To be Bride of Lieut. Rossell.

Mrs. W. N. Mebane of New Brighton, S. I., announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Cora Mebane, to Lieutenant George Rossell, son of William Rossell of the New Brighton. Lieutenant Rossell was graduated from West Point, class of '15. He is a member of the aviation corps at San Diego, Cal. The wedding is to take place on Jan. 3, in Greenboro, N. C., the former home of the bride's parents.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL M. KENNARD, for many years head of a large carpet house in St. Louis, died there Thursday in his seventy-fifth year. He was Vice President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

FRANKLIN FESSENDEN HOLBROOK, son of the late Frederick Holbrook, Governor of Vermont during the civil war, died on Wednesday at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., in his eightieth year.

JAMES A. SEE, a produce merchant here for many years, died in the New York Hospital, in his sixty-fifth year. He lived in Glen Ridge, N. J.

FREDERICK N. MORTON, a mechanical engineer and gas expert, died on Wednesday at his home in Lansdowne, Penn., in his fifty-third year. He was an officer of the United Gas Improvement Company of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. IVY ASHTON ROOT, a playwright, who wrote "A House of Cards," in which Mary Mannering appeared here, died on Thursday at her home in Pasadena, Cal., in her forty-fifth year.

HERBERT E. DICKSON, a lawyer here for many years, and formerly associated with the old firm of Dillon, Dickson & Swayne, died yesterday at his home, 301 West 108th Street.

FRANK NICHOLS, for nearly fifty years in the employ of the Anchor Line of steamships, died on Wednesday at his home, 696 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 75 years. He was a native of Portugal.

Mrs. MARY A. BERRY SMART, one of the original members of the New Utrecht Reformed Church and widow of Charles W. Smart, died at her home, 142 Bay Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. KATHERINE K. CARR, widow of John Harwood Carr and a daughter of the late Judge Daniel Carpenter of the old Kings County Court, died on Thursday at her home, 273 Park Place, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough seventy-two years ago and was a descendant of the old Kissam family of Brooklyn. Her husband, who died last September, was cashier of the Market and Fulton National Bank in Manhattan.

ROBERT ACKLAND, an elder of the Edgewood Reformed Dutch Church in Borough Park, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,369 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn. He was 61 years old.

Mrs. CATHERINE LOONEY, widow of Edward Looney, a pioneer shipbuilder of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,710 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 96 years.

Mrs. ELIZA MOREHOUSE SMITH, who died at Cooperstown, N. Y., on Thursday, was the widow of Charles William Smith, a retired banker and formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn.

Mrs. MADELINE HELEN OPP DEPEW, Past Councilor of Virginia Dare Council, No. 79, Daughters of Liberty, died on Wednesday at her home, 8,794 Bay Ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

Mrs. HANNAH E. COX HUBBARD, widow of Sebastian Streeter Hubbard and one of the oldest members of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, died on Thursday at her home, 404 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ADELE LEVY, for many years active in the women's societies of Temple Beth Elohim and in Hebrew charities in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 251 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. She was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, and was the widow of Moses Levy.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE NEWHALL, 76 years old, wife of E. S. Newhall and a resident of Far Rockaway for the last thirty years, died on Wednesday in St. Joseph's Hospital.

HENRY WALTER TOOTHE, one of the organizers of the Kenilworth Baptist Church in Flatbush, of which he was the senior deacon, died on Thursday at his home, 30 Kenilworth Place, aged 70 years. He was born in Birmingham, England.

JAMES C. STEVENSON, 78 years old, a retired stereotyper and formerly for twenty-five years "reserve" of Stereotypers' Union No. 1 of Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 879 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. DOROTHEA SLOCUM HEMING, wife of George H. Heming and one of the organizers of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died at her home in Freeport, L. I., on Thursday, in her seventy-ninth year.

ALBERT A. KORNHOFF, owner of bakeries in Ridgewood and Passaic, N. J., for many years, died at his home in Ridgewood.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GOETSCHIUS, daughter of the late Captain John Kehoe, and a sister of Commissioner John H. Kehoe of Passaic, N. J., died at her home in Lyndhurst, N. J., in her fifty-ninth year.

JOHN CHEGWIDDEN, a resident of Wharton, N. J., for many years, died on Thursday at his home there.

Mrs. ALICE B. RUSSELL, widow of Edwin M. Russell, died on Thursday at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her seventieth year.

Mrs. ALICE N. FREEMAN, wife of Frederick Freeman, died at her home in East Orange, N. J., leaving also a son. She was a descendant of Edward Stichter, who came to this country in 1654.

THEODORE A. SCHNEIDER of 427 Twenty-first Street, West New York, N. J., who was in the real estate business with his father, John J. Schneider, died yesterday in Christ Hospital there, in his twenty-fourth year.

Mrs. ANNA F. PENNINGTON, widow of Dr. Samuel Pennington, died yesterday at her home, 28 East Kinney Street, Newark, N. J., in her seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. GLENTWORTH, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and widow of James L. Glentworth, died yesterday at her home, 110 West Eighty-fourth Street.

LUDWIG LINDENMYR, an architect, died on Thursday at his home, 330 West 121st Street, in his thirty-eighth year.

MRS. HARKNESS DIES, HEIR TO $12,151,629

End Comes in Hospital, Where She Had Gone for an Operation After Long Illness.

NO HINT AS TO HER WILL

Leaves No Children to Inherit Fortune—Was Quietly Active in Charity and Philanthropy.

Mrs. Mary Warden Harkness, widow of Charles W. Harkness, Standard Oil millionaire, died at 2:25 o'clock yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Hospital, less than twenty-four hours after it had been officially announced that she was to receive $12,151,629 of her husband's $60,000,000 estate.

Mrs. Harkness entered the hospital four weeks ago after being in ill health for some time at her country home in Madison, N. J., and shortly afterward underwent an operation. For a time it was thought she would recover, but recently she suffered a relapse, which was followed by her death.

Mrs. Harkness was Miss Mary Warden, daughter of Mrs. William G. Warden of Philadelphia, and was in her fifty-third year. Her father died many years ago. She was married in Philadelphia twenty years ago, and since then had made her home in this city, where she was quietly active in charitable and philanthropic work. Her funeral will take place on Monday at 10 o'clock in the morning from her home, 2 East Fifty-fourth Street, and the interment will take place in Philadelphia. Mrs. Harkness was a member of the Colony Club, and in addition to her mother, leaves five sisters and five brothers.

It was not announced yesterday what disposition she had made of her fortune, as she left no children, but it is understood that a considerable part had been left to charity. Her husband left $350,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital; $500,000 to Yale University and $25,000 to the Lend-a-Hand Mission.

Mrs. Harkness's part of her husband's estate included the home at 2 East Fifty-fourth Street, valued at $585,000; the household effects, automobiles and personal property, valued at $44,567; the garage and stable at 135 West Fifty-second Street, valued at $85,000, and one-half the residuary estate, valued at $11,537,062. In addition, she received the country estate at Madison, N. J., and the Harkness birthplace in Ohio.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Liners—The Arrivals.

Five transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—Richard Airey, Arthur Andrews, H. P. Austin, W. E. Baker, Miss J. Barlow, J. S. Bellamy, S. R. Bennett, Thomas Bilsbury, B. H. Binder, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Blake, Miss Blake, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Bond, Sir Edgar R. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Britton, A. D. Bywater, A. D. M. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. George P. J. Crofts, Gordon Cunard, W. Davies, A. C. Dickens, P. G. Donald, Arthur W. Drake, J. W. Edwards, H. G. H. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Fairbanks, Allen K. Foster, Mrs. C. A. Fry, Hal Gaylord, J. W. Gibson, Lord Glentworth, Paul Gordon, Miss Armine Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harris, John Hawthorn, J. B. Hayes, L. C. Hibbard, Captain G. Hurry, Miss E. M. Jarvis, C. Lloyd, James Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. David Landale, Miss G. K. Landale, Peter W. F. Landale, J. B. Lang, W. C. Love, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mackay, Captain R. H. Manley, Reginald Manley, Miss Margaret Manley, Harvey L. Murray, Sir Joseph and Lady Outesbridge, Sir Edward Pears, Miss Ethel Pears, P. J. Purdy, William Ross, Miss Mary K. Ross, David Stamper, William Tarrant, J. R. McPearke, W. Orton Tewson, W. E. J. Todd, M/R. Wells, and Miss L. G. Wickersham.

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—Miss Maud R. Bouland, Mrs. T. H. Bevan, Miss Corilla Bevan, F. B. Bartlett, Mrs. J. F. Bacon, Ernest Bernays, Robert H. Clark, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Princess Engalitcheff, Henry Edwards, Baroness A. d'Etreilles, John F. Farlow, Walter Gibson, L. H. Gilmore, William C. Hite, Dr. W. L. Holman, Wallace B. Johnson, Miss Marion Lyall, L. P. Miller, R. F. Martin.

MONTSERRAT, (Cadiz.)—Mrs. E. L. Hall, L. Hall, A. H. Morgan, Samuel Mayer, F. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mosely, Alexander D. McDenman, Mr. and Mrs. William Renecke, Jose M. Costa, Mrs. Noguos.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.)—S. E. Dahl, Captain Boeck-Hansen, Frank E. O'Neil, Mrs. W. Thompson, Miss H. E. Bisberg, Norvin Parry, Mrs. E. Perry, Mrs. E. P. von Ohain, R. M. Vik, Miss Hanna Brandes, A. J. Foyn, John Holton.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Arthur S. Anderson, Harold Anderson, Mrs. S. Barth, Miss G. Barth, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cox, Frank Evans, C. F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. McClellan, C. A. Ridell, J. H. Stokes, C. W. Storm, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vinter, John R. White, H. N. Wilson, E. T. Walker.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

BALTIC, (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Barr, E. W. B. Brewis, A. W. Briggs, M. E. Cleveland, Mrs. L. M. Crowdy, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fairchild, Miss Violet Hayes, F. Hornby, Mrs. M. E. Hoy, Miss Elizabeth Hoy, F. H. Jones, Charles E. Kendrick, R. Neaves, Robert Pound, Mrs. C. E. Spragge, H. W. Swift, H. H. Tickle, E. H. Van Ingen, Frank G. White, W. P. Willis, Edward C. Worden, Mrs. Rodkinson, R. F. Brassington, and John McLeod.

FINLAND, (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Frances Tracy Morgan, Sir Thomas White, Lord Shaughnessy, W. M. Ackworth, Miss A. L. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Blair, N. J. Booker, Mr. and Mrs. George McL. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Burt, Charles Butters, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Caryll, Miss Primrose Caryll, Miss A. W. Craig, P. J. Cumine, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ewing, J. W. Fiavelle, Stanley Fletcher, J. E. Freeman, Miss L. German, C. Gray, Mrs. D. Moore Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Loftus, Mrs. B. M. Legrett, Miss Isabella Nesbitt, Arthur W. Page, Miss Elisabeth Page, H. Boswell, Mrs. J. W. Sifton, and Miss E. L. Moore.

Tourists for South America.

Some of those booked to sail for Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro on the Tenyson are:

Miss S. Adele Austin, O. K. Baker, A. E. Blake, Robert H. Craswell, P. Creten, Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Haskell, H. R. Lowell, J. L. Miller, J. J. Sikes, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford K. Robinson, L. H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. L. Taylor, M. Wagner, H. R. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Wheeler, H. M. Wigney, G. E. Worthington.

HAVANA, (Havana)—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Whiting, J. F. de Monte, Miss Clara Loring, Harry Gilmore, Miss Alice Wayne, Cecil Hitchin, Miss Gertruda Rose, Miss Katherine Gilbert, Miss E. Percey.

BERMUDIAN, (Bermuda)—Miss C. Acton, F. J. Atkinson, J. Ashworth, L. P. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Buckler, Lieutenant Joseph F. Cottrell, F. A. Chase, Miss Daisy Collins, Frank E. Clark, Robert Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Downey, H. B. Eaton, F. D. Elliott, F. L. Howe, M. Jackson, George Lee, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Malone, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Price, W. Paul, Mrs. M. Perry, Miss O. Outerbridge.

FORTUNE TO TWO MUSEUMS.

James Gaunt's $100,000 Estate Given to Philanthropy.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History each receive bequests which are expected to amount to more than $100,000, under the will of James Gaunt, American representative of A. & F. Pears of London, who died Dec. 2 last at the age of 64.

The will, filed for probate yesterday, directs that the bequests to the institutions be paid after the death of his brother, Dr. Thomas T. Gaunt of 15 West Fifty-fifth Street, who gets the residuary estate for life. Upon his death $5,000 each is to be paid to the Children's Aid Society and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, while the residue goes to the two museums.

Mr. Gaunt was the owner of real estate and securities, part of his fortune being inherited from his father, James Gaunt, a paper manufacturer, who was one of the backers of Cyrus W. Field's enterprise of laying the Atlantic cable.

Bequests of $1,000 each were left to the Day Nursery and Babies' Shelter, the Mountainside Hospital of Montclair, and the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. Karol Lindeman Fischer, nurse in the employ of Dr. Gaunt, received $5,000.

Wills $400,000 to Institution.

The estate of Miss Martha H. Andrew, who died Feb. 5 last at her home, 162 Fifth Avenue, at the age of 86, was appraised yesterday at $1,219,906. Miss Andrew, a daughter of the late Henry Andrew, owned stocks and bonds worth $826,013, and realty worth $323,000. The largest bequests were $50,000 each to the following: New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Young Women's Christian Association, State Executive Committee, Y. M. C. A.; Children's Aid Society, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Presbyterian Home and Foreign Mission Boards, Tuskegee Institute, and Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Candymaker Left $930,059.

Edward C. Smith, who died May 27 last while on his way home to New York on special train from Jacksonville, Fla., left an estate appraised yesterday at $930,059. The bulk of his estate was in real estate, in which he invested his share of the profits of the manufacturing confectionery firm of Edward C. and John T. Smith, which makes a specialty of cough drops. Mr. Smith left no will, and his estate was divided equally between his brothers, George R. and John T. Smith.

H. A. Scheftel Left $562,555.

Herbert A. Scheftel, member of the Stock Exchange firm of J. B. Bache & Co. and son-in-law of the late Isidor Straus, left an estate of $562,555 when he died on Sept. 12, 1914, according to the transfer tax report filed yesterday. His wife, Mrs. Vivian Straus Scheftel, received a life interest in $524,628, which goes on her death or remarriage to her sons, Herbert A. Scheftel and Stuart Straus Scheftel. His interest in J. B. Bache & Co. was appraised at $417,691.

CARVAJAL QUITS REPUBLIC.

Provisional President of Santo Domingo Starts for Cuba.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 8.—Federico Henriquez Carvajal who has been Provisional President of the republic since last July, left here this morning bound for Cuba, by way of Porto Rico. Quiet prevails here.

Military rule in Santo Domingo was proclaimed by the United States authorities on Nov. 30 last.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LYNCH.—Dec. 5, 22 Charlton St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lynch, a son.

Engaged

PARKER—MORSE.—Alice C. Morse to Edward H. Parker.

WALKER — McCUTCHEON. — Laura J. McCutcheon to Lawrence B. Walker.

Married

EVERETT—VAN WINKLE.—On Dec. 2, 1916, at the First Presbyterian Church of Rutherford, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Richard Earle Locke, pastor, Wilhelmena Anthony Van Winkle to Allen Thorne Everett.

HAMERSLEY — COLLINS. — In Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at the Asylum Avenue Congregational Church, by the Rev. John B. Voorhees, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Ernest de P. Mice, D. D., Miss Emily Bruce Collins, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Collins, to William James Hamersley, all of Hartford.

STEINERT—KRUG.—On Thursday, Dec. 7, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, by the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, Louise Krug, daughter of Mrs. A. Mertens, to Russell Lee Steinert of Boston, Mass.

Brooklyn.

VROOM—McCONAUGHY.—Dec. 6, Helen L. McConaughy to Lieutenant Gulpbert B. Vroom.

Long Island.

HEISER—SIMMONS.—Dec. 3, Astoria, Mabel Simmons to Charles W. Heiser.

Died.

BLODGETT.—On Dec. 6, 1916, Tilden Blodgett, at his late residence, 206 West 138th St. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 139th St. and 7th Ave., on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 1:30 o'clock. The members and veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., members of Union League Club, the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, and the officers and agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States are invited to attend. London, England, Boston, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BLODGETT.—The Life Underwriters' Association of New York announces with deep regret the death of Tilden Blodgett, a former President of the association. Members of the association are respectfully invited to attend the services.

LAWRENCE PRIDDY, President.

BRENNAN.—Sarah. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts. Time later. Arapioes Actors' Fund.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, Friday, Dec. 8, 1916, John Collins, native of Liverpool, England, and father of Estelle Collins. Funeral from his late residence, 309 West 33d St. Monday, Dec. 11, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Michael's Church, 34th St., 9th and 10th Avs.

COWLES. — Alfred Abernethy Cowles, of pneumonia, after a brief illness, at his late residence, the Apthorp, Broadway and 79th St. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

DICKSON.—Dec. 8, 1916, Herbert Elliott, beloved husband of Emma M. Dickson. Services at his late residence, 301 West 108th St., Sunday, 2 P. M. Members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., invited. Interment Woodlawn. Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis papers please copy.

DOUGHTY.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 8, 1916, Clifton M. Doughty of Montclair, N. J. Funeral services will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 9, on arrival of 2:30 P. M. train from Hoboken. Interment Jamestown, N. D.

FAIRFAX.—On Thursday, Dec. 7, 1916, Hamilton R. Fairfax, in the 65th year of his age, at his residence, Merrick, L. I. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M. Virginia and Baltimore papers please copy.

FOWLER.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 8, 1916, Janet Woodruff, daughter of Margaret W. and George S. Fowler. Funeral service will be held from the home, 129 Forest Av., on Sunday, Dec. 10, at 8 P. M. New Haven papers please copy.

ADMIRAL MERRELL DEAD.

Retired Officer Was Once Head of the Naval War College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 8.—Rear Admiral John Porter Merrell, U. S. N., who retired while head of the Naval War College, died this morning in his apartment in the Mohican Hotel here, in his seventy-first year. He was taken ill shortly after his arrival here from Washington on Nov. 11.

Admiral Merrell was born in Auburn, N. Y., and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867. He became an ensign a year later, and rose through the various grades until appointed a Rear Admiral in 1907. During 1899 he served as Equipment Officer in the New York Navy Yard, from where he was transferred to Norfolk, Va. Admiral Merrell saw much foreign service, and during 1895 was sent as a member of a special commission by the State Department to investigate the anti-foreign riots in the Province of Szechuan, China.

He is survived by his daughter, the wife of Paymaster R. H. Johnston of the United States Submarine School. His funeral will take place in the chapel of the Naval Academy, and he will be buried at Annapolis.

REPRESENTATIVE TRIBBLE.

Georgian's Death Does Not Affect Political Aspect of House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Samuel J. Tribble of Georgia died here today. There was no session of the House today, but that body will adjourn tomorrow out of respect to the memory of the Georgia member. The Senate adjourned when notified of Mr. Tribble's death.

The death of Mr. Tribble is not expected to affect the complexion of the next House, the organization of which is now being claimed by both Democrats and Republicans. He had been re-elected to the next House, and a Democrat will be elected to succeed him before the next Congress convenes. Mr. Tribble was serving his third term and had been re-elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress. He was 47 years old.

Alfred Abernethy Cowles.

Alfred Abernethy Cowles, Vice President of the American Brass Company, died yesterday from pneumonia in his apartment at The Apthorp. He was born in Torrington, Conn., and was educated in Middletown, Conn., and Paris, France.

Mr. Cowles formed the Ansonia Clock Company in the late seventies and was President of the company at the time of his death. He succeeded his father, the late George P. Cowles, as head of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company and was largely instrumental in the formation of the American Brass Company. In addition, Mr. Cowles was President of the Coronet Phosphate Company and of the Terraceia Estates.

Jermain Riesco, Ex-President of Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 8.—Jermain Riesco, who was President of the Republic for the term which ended in 1906, died today.

Señor Riesco was in his sixty-second year and served as President of Chile during 1901-06, at the time that the Transandine Railroad, one of the highest ever constructed, was built from Santiago to Buenos Aires. During his term of office he also settled the boundary line dispute between Chile and Argentina.

Died.

FREEMAN.—At East Orange, N. J., on December 5, 1916, Alice N., wife of Frederick Freeman, aged 57 years. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 67 Charlotte St., on Saturday, December 9, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

GUETTA.—On Thursday, Dec. 7, after a short illness, Felix Guetta, in his 31st year. Funeral services will be held at the chapel of James E. Winterbottom, undertaker, 936 6th Av., corner 53d St., Sunday, Dec. 10, at 2:30 P. M. European papers please copy.

HARKNESS.—On Friday, Dec. 8, 1916, Mary Warden Harkness, widow of Charles W. Harkness. Funeral at her late residence on Monday morning, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

HAWKINS.—At Pasadena, Cal., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1916, Laura E. M. Hawkins, wife of Eugene T. Hawkins.

HUBBARD.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1916, Julia E. Seely, wife of the late Albro A. Hubbard, in her 80th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 58 Caroline Av., Yonkers, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

KING.—On Friday, Dec. 8, 1916, Walter E. King, Sr. Funeral services at his late residence, 721 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 10, 1916, at 6 o'clock. Lancaster and Philadelphia papers please copy. Interment at convenience of family.

LEVY.—Adele, in her 76th year, beloved mother of Sylvan Levy, Ben Levy, Celine Cohn, and Julia Cohlens. Funeral services Sunday, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 251 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Interment at Salem Fields.

LORCH.—After a lingering illness, Henry C. Lorch, in his 82d year. Relatives, friends, and members of Twentieth New York Volunteers, Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R., Twentieth Regiment Society, New York Turn Verein, and German Savings Bank employes are kindly invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 1,338 Fulton Av., Bronx, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Funeral Sunday, 1 o'clock, to Woodlawn.

LORCH.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R.—Comrades are invited to attend funeral services of our late comrade, Henry C. Lorch, Saturday evening, Dec. 9, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 1,338 Fulton Av., Bronx; 3d Av. L to 169th St., thence one block east.

HENRY J. HOWLETT, Commander.
FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Adjutant.

McGARVEY.—On Dec. 7, Margaret Mullin, widow of Charles McGarvey. Funeral from her late residence, 210 West 109th St., Sunday, Dec. 10, at 1:30 P. M.

MERRELL.—At New London, Conn., Dec. 8, Rear Admiral John Porter Merrell, U. S. N., retired. Notice of funeral later.

MORTIMER.—After a lingering illness, on Thursday morning, Dec. 7, 1916, Henry Mortimer, in his 65th year. Funeral service will be held at 14 East 39th St., New York City, on Saturday evening at 8:15.

MORTON.—On Dec. 6, 1916, at his late residence, Lansdowne, Penn., Frederick Nash Morton, formerly of Hoboken, N. J., and son of the late Edmund Ludlow Morton. Services and interment at Valley Gate, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

NESBITT.—On Thursday, Dec. 7, 1916, Alice J. Nesbitt, widow of the late Theodore F. Nesbitt of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral services on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. V. Holzmaister, 150 West 72d St., City. Mount Vernon, N. Y., papers please copy.

PIPER.—
Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York: With regret announcement is made of the death on Nov. 23 of Robert Alvin Piper, a member of this society.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

PRICE.—Dec. 8, 1916, Bowman, loving husband of Grace Pilsgerald Price, and son of Bayard Russell and Edulia S. Price. Funeral services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday morning, Dec. 9, 9:30.

RUETZ.—At Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 7, 1916, Hugo Rietz, in his 71st year. Funeral service will be held from his home, 192 Claremont Av., on Saturday evening, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock.

SCHAFFER.—On Thursday, Dec. 7, 1916, George Schaffer, in his 69th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 137 Wallace Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

SCHWARZWAELDER.—At Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1916, Lillis A., wife of William C. Schwarzwaelder of Chichester, N. Y. Funeral service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Flatbush, L. I., Saturday, Dec. 9, 1916, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

SEE.—Suddenly, at New York City, on Dec. 6, 1916, James Albert, husband of Emma See, in his 63th year. Funeral services from his late home, 105 Ridgewood Av., Glenridge, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 9, 1916, at 2 P. M. Interment at Tarrytown, N. Y.

SMITH.—On Dec. 7, 1916, at Cooperstown, N. Y., Eliza Morehouse, widow of Charles W. Smith, in her 81st year. Interment Lakewood Cemetery.

STEPHENSON.—Cyril S., at London, Dec. 6, 1916. Cyril S. Stephenson, Lieutenant in North Somerset Yeomanry, in the 30th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

From a lawyer's letter of appreciation:

"I am now returning to the use of Kolynos after having tried everything else in the way of mouth cleanser that I could find, and I shall never leave it again, because it is all I can find that will give me *that feeling of self respect which a clean mouth inspires.*"

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

Died.

BAZAN.—Bridget A., 349 East 90th St., Dec. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BYRNE.—John J., 139 East 43d St., Dec. 6. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

DOWNES.—Edward J., Dec. 7, aged 55. Funeral 161 8th Av.

GILMORE.—Michael, 209 West 15th St., Dec. 5, aged 76. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GOEBEL.—Henry J., 1,661 Tinton Av., Bronx, Dec. 8.

GRADY.—Martin T., 516 West 50th St., Dec. 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOGAN.—Ellen, 513 West 134th St., Dec. 7

MADISON SQ. GARDEN SOLD FOR $2,000,000

New York Life Insurance Co. Makes Only Bid for Historic Property at Auction.

SPORTING MEN ATTEND SALE

Principal Mortgagee Offers to Loan Nearly All Purchase Money to Any Buyer.

On its bid of $2,000,000, the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday at noon purchased Madison Square Garden. The historic property was put up at auction in the Vesey Street rooms, and the purchaser's bid was the only one recorded. That the New York Life did not expect to obtain the property was made evident when Edward I. Devlin, head of the insurance company's realty department, announced its readiness to loan $1,750,000 to any purchaser who might care to take the property off its hands. The New York Life is the principal mortgagee for the Garden property.

"The property is on the market," said Mr Devlin, "and the company is open to receive propositions to buy or lease."

The same terms for a loan which the New York Life made before the sale will now be offered to private buyers. Interest in the sale was increased by the fact that several sporting interests had been endeavoring to obtain a lease of the property for holding boxing matches. This could not be arranged until the ownership was established. The sale, which was conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly, resulted from the default of interest on the mortgages by the F. & D. Company, which bought the property in June, 1911, from the Madison Square Garden Company for $3,-975,000. The New York Life Insurance Company sued to foreclose its mortgage, and last June Edward E. McCall was appointed receiver and John L. O'Brien was made referee to compute the amount due on a mortgage for $2,-300,000.

As a result the property, which the city assesses for taxation purposes at $2,850,000, of which $2,700,000 represents land value, was offered to recover a total of $2,475,178. As $2,-600,000 was all that the property brought at yesterday's sale the former owners have a deficiency judgment against them amounting to about $475,000, in addition to the difference between that figure and the price they paid for the property. Not only this, but the F. & D. Company, when it bought the property, got a second mortgage of $650,000 from Thomas W. Joyce, who is understood to represent the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. It was their intention to improve the site with one or two big loft buildings, this plan was never carried out, however. This loam is wiped out completely by the sale.

G. L. (Tex) Rickard said after the sale:

"It is true that I have made an offer to the New York Life Insurance Company for some men with whom I am associated. I have made a liberal offer to the new owners of the Garden to take over the building for either five or ten years. I am hopeful that we will get the amphitheatre, and expect today to confer with the new owners about the matter."

Madison Square Garden was erected in 1890 by the Madison Square Garden Company, in which the stockholders were the late J. Pierpont Morgan, James T. Woodward, Charles Lanier, Hiram Hitchcock, Darius O. Mills, Alfred B. Darling, Adolph Ladenburg, and Charles Crocker. It was designed by Stanford White. The Garden covers the entire block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, in which there are thirty-two city lots.

LOSES MINING STOCK SUIT

H. G. Villard, Court Holds, Must Repay What Musician Lost.

Harold G. Villard, son of the late Henry Villard and brother of Oswald G. Villard, must repay to Ernest Bystrom, a musician who was a neighbor at Dobbs Ferry, the loss Bystrom suffered through buying $16,000 stock in the Ocean Wave Mining Company, of which Mr. Villard was President, under a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The court reversed a verdict for Villard in the lower court. This judgment was based on a charge to the jury that unless Mr. Villard knew that he made a false statement when he said that $400,000 worth of ore had been extracted from the company's mines in Mexico, he was not liable. The majority of the Appellate Division decided that the jury should have been instructed upon this statement of facts that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages.

Silk Imports Show Loss.

For the first time in several months, dutiable silk imports at this port have shown a drop from those of last year, according to the Silk Association figures. This was during the four weeks ended Nov. 29, when the total imports reached $2,141,188, against $2,404,971 in the same period a year ago. Fabrics woven in the piece fell off about $12,000, while other declines were shown by velvets, velvet ribbons, ready-made clothing, artificial silk yarns, and laces, trimmings, and embroideries. The drop in receipts of artificial silk yarns was particularly sharp. Silk handkerchiefs of one kind or another showed good gains, as did imports of spun and thrown silks. In the free materials, raw silk fell off very sharply as compared with last November.

Wondering if History Will Repeat.

There are certain sellers of gray goods in this market who are wondering whether history will repeat itself this year as concerns the business done in the last two weeks of 1915. Then, as it will be remembered, the big bleached goods concerns jumped into the market and began "buying their heads off." The result was an exceedingly active market at a time when trading is usually at its lowest ebb. It was so active, in fact, that one salesman put through $53,000 worth of business on the Saturday before Christmas, which is about as common as finding $1,000 bills on Broadway. While hope is springing eternal, it is pretty generally conceded that such a market at such a time comes but once in a lifetime.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Output Up to Dec. 1 Totaled 10,359,346 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Cotton ginned to Dec. 1 amounted to 10,359,346 running bales, including 177,682 round bales and 101,620 bales of Sea Island, the Census Bureau today announced. Last year 9,703,652 running bales, including 93,361 round bales and 77,165 bales of Sea Island, were ginned to December.

Ginnings by States prior to Dec. 1, were: Alabama, 506,714; Arkansas, 909,-184; California, 19,868; Florida, 46,899; Georgia, 1,694,398; Louisiana, 420,575; Mississippi, 726,205; Missouri, 51,073; North Carolina, 567,138; Oklahoma, 743,875; South Carolina, 832,141; Tennessee, 318,080; Texas, 3,404,344; Virginia, 23,161; all other States, 7,587.

Surely Needed the Goods.

An incident was told in the cotton goods trade yesterday of the price a certain automobile accessory concern paid to get some cloth that it needed very badly. Not being able to get the desired quantities and the deliveries in the open market, the concern bought the yarn required for the goods and gave a certain Eastern mill a weaving order for them. For the weaving alone the mill was paid 17 cents a pound. Just what that meant for it in the way of profit can be judged from the fact that 4 cents a pound is considered a fair weaving cost for many goods of print-cloth yarn construction, and printcloth poundage mounts up a lot more slowly than that of the goods the accessory concern wanted.

They Want No Presents Sent.

The movement on the part of certain energetic retailers to do away with the practice of gift-giving to their buyers at this time of year seems to be gaining headway. Already letters have been received by local wholesale houses from out-of-town concerns in which it is requested that remembrances other than a letter or personal Christmas card shall not be given. One retail firm is said to be having the letters sent out by the buyers themselves, a general letter last year not having had the desired effect. The movement has grown out of charges of "grafting" by buyers that used to be heard very often, and which still come to light now and then.

Fall Dress Goods Are Ready.

The formal opening of dress goods for next Fall is not far off. Sample lines have been completed, but prices have not yet been confirmed. Selling agents expect that there will be quite a rush to buy because the garment manufacturers have come to realize that, in order to get the lowest figure possible they must place their orders early. The course of trade in the men's wear division is being closely studied by dress goods factors. With wool and yarn so scarce, the volume of sales in one branch of the piece goods market his its direct influence on the other. On account of this condition sellers believe that the showings will not be quite as extensive as they have been in the past, the tendency being to restrict the styles.

Musical Service at St. James's.

Another "Popular Musical Service" will be held tomorrow evening at St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. G. Darlington Richards, the organist, assisted by a choir of men and boys and by a cellist, harpist, and violinist, will conduct the services, while the Rev. Dr. Crowder, the rector, will speak on "A Secret of the Young Men's Success in Life."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS.—Open for all qualities and shades for spot cash. Farragut 9030.

BROADCLOTH, white, any quality; will pay spot cash. Phone Tremont 610.

CLOAKINGS.—Open for large quantities of heavyweight for cash. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 31 West 24th, ninth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at samples. 55th East 11th, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on ladies' silk dresses. Call after 1 P. M. with samples. Excell, 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking all week at Spring lines of serge and silk dresses. 142 West 24th, 4th floor.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and job silks, satins, and velvets. 7834 Spring.

STROCK, leopard spot. Max Mayer, Inc., Madison Square 1541.

SUITS wanted, 300, $5-$50; outlet, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nussbaum, 12 East 33d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobbers looking at Spring samples. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—We are closing out 3,000 coats at a very low price, including the wonderful $10 silk plush coat, trimmed with nutria on collar, cuffs, and bottom, with guaranteed lining, 45 inches long; will be sold for $6.25 net, as we are starting on our Spring line. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—3,000 plushes, velours, plaids, and mixtures to close out at cut prices; don't fail to see our plush coat trimmed with nutria collar, cuffs, and bottom, 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining, $9.50 net. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Plushes, velours, broadcloth, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—1,000 to close out, cheap. A., S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES.—500 silk, 300 cloth, close out cheap. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

FASTENERS.—Dress spring fasteners, better than imported; 900 white, black, 1,000 great gross, immediate delivery, $6.75. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 W. 34th. Greeley 2892.

PLUSHES, Esquimettes, for sale. Chelsea 3742.

SHAWL.—For sale, a genuine camel hair shawl; Paisley effect. J. D., room 410, 72 Leonard St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—The finest spring fastener made; carded or bulk; black and white, 500,000; immediate delivery. Thomas J. Delaney & Co., 31 Union Square. 1499 Stuyvesant.

SUITS.—Poplins, broadcloth, velours to close out cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SUITS to close for cash; twenty high grade. R. Letzter, 1 East 28th.

WAISTS.—Popular-priced crepe de chine and Georgette waists to close out. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

Help and Situations Wanted.

RESIDENT SALESMAN with established office wishes to connect with reliable coat, suit, and dress house. Call with samples Saturday, Gelula, 1,204 Broadway, Room 402.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday..4@4¼ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

More Buyers of Silks.

A feature to present business that silk manufacturers have noted is the sale of silks in districts that hitherto have sought cheaper fabrics. The sort of goods that are selling are the finer and higher priced variety, but the manufacturers believe once they get into these new fields the business should prove remunerative. The general prosperity of the country is credited for the increasing use of silks.

Satins Promised Another Run.

Satin goods are promised another run of popularity during the coming Spring. The styles that will be featured during the new season, according to authorities in the market, will favor goods that have good draping quality. Straight lines will be followed out, and for this purpose, it is said, satins are ideal. Despite the run promised for satins, taffetas, it is said, will by no means be passé. Made up into softer constructions, they will have a good sale.

Dyes Are Cheaper.

Besides offering a fuller range of colors, the dye stuff makers are now able to quote lower prices. In the woolen trade there is no apparent effect from the cheapening of values in the dye market. So many other factors have to be dealt with that the depreciation in dyestuff quotations has not brought any relief from the high prices of goods. Another item that should have its effect in keeping down the cost of manufacturing, but hasn't, is the fact that the colors that are being put in goods for Spring are of the lighter variety and consequently do not require the use of so much dye material.

Gray Goods Market Dull.

There was little snap and less feature to trading in the printcloth end of the local gray goods market yesterday. First hands did not seem overanxious to sell, and buyers were not interested in offerings from second hands to any extent. A fair sheeting business was done, however, including sales of 36-inch 5.50s at 7 3-16 cents for late December delivery, 31-inch 5-yards, spots, at 8¼ cents, and 40-inch 56-60s at 11 cents for delivery during the first quarter of 1917. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¼	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 64-64s	7c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38¼-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

His Honesty Paid.

There is a Broadway jobber of hosiery who has a reputation in the trade for being unusually honest in all his business dealings, and one case where it paid him quite handsomely was told of yesterday. When the war broke out this merchant had a considerable quantity of merchandise on hand that followed the opening of hostilities brought down merchandise prices with it, and the goods that he had bought at the highest figure he could get rid of only at a big cut. He mailed out credit memorandums representing the decline. This he returned with the statement that he had ordered the goods at the higher figure and that he intended to pay that price, adding that he would have expected the mill to refund its bargain had the price gone up. The result is that today he is still getting merchandise on certain old orders at prices other buyers could not possibly get.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; B. A. Polsky, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wm. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets; 41 Union Square.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. G. Myers Co.; R. M. Chasmer, corsets, notions, leather goods; 230 5th Av.; Netherland.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. F. Flynn, silks, dress goods, dress trimmings; 148 W. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Spear Bros.; M. S. Cohen, silk, cotton waists, catalogue; 3 W. 29th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. Kirchenbaum, dresses, cloaks, suits; 354 4th Av.

CANTON, Ohio—C. S. Harrison Co.; C. S. Harrison, hosiery, gloves, underwear, laces; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Geo. Weinreich, laces; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Arbetman Bros. & Blair; J. Rosenblum, coats, suits; Theresa.

CHICAGO—Handmacher & Wolf; M. Handmacher, women's, misses' coats; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Baumann Co.; H. Baumann, jobs coats, suits, Spring coats, suits; 168 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Outlet; I. Friedman, jobs. suits; 12 East 33d.

DETROIT—D. J. Healy; Miss A. G. Leban, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 346 4th Av.

DETROIT—R. Kolck, notions, silks, laces, hosiery; Albert.

KANSAS CITY — Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller, flannels, blankets; A. K. Munger, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Sample Suit Shop; M. Katz, jobs suits; 12 East 33d.

LOS ANGELES—Darrow & Metcalfe; E. W. Metcalfe, dry goods; Collingwood.

LOUISVILLE—N. Rosenblum & Son; H. Rosenblum, Spring coats; 1,123 B'way.

MONTREAL, Can.—Almy's; G. Day, underwear; 230 5th Av.; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; S. Gimbel, dry goods; B'way and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Cohen, coats, suits, skirts, dresses, basement; 364 5th Av.; Gerrard Square.

PORTLAND, Me.—L. Schlossberg; cloaks, suits; A. Millay, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. B. Eastman, general mdse; 1,370 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Roos Bros.; Miss M. Comar, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

SEATTLE, Wash.—H. Picard Co.; H. Picard, carpets; 43 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Troelicht-Duncker Carpet Co.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; 11 E. 17th.

TORONTO, Can.—B. M. Speyer & Co.; B. M. Speyer, wholesale woolens and trimmings; Breslin.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

E. W. BAUMEISTER & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edward W. Baumeister and Alfred J. Froelich, who composed the firm of E. W. Baumeister & Co., Curb stock brokers, 56 Broad Street, by Joseph Maggiolo, $616 on a draft; Albert S. Rappaport, $1,800; Frank Slinsky, $3,600, both for balances on margin account. Liabilities were stated to be $50,000 and assets not over $2,500. Judge Mayer appointed Abner S. Wechsler receiver, bond $500, on application of Blau, Zalkin & Cohen.

FISH & EMMER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Fish and Andrew Emmer, trading as Fish & Emmer, manufacturers of stamped linens and novelties, 482 Broome Street, by Max E. Bloch, $912, and J. P. Logan & Sons, $383. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $500.

WILLIAM DAHL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Dahl, produce dealer, Harlem Market, by A. E. Meyer & Co., $1,013; John Nix & Co., $158, and C. I. & M. Dingfelder, $524. Assets are estimated at $1,000.

GEORGE DAVIS, Poughkeepsie, formerly a merchant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,264 and no assets.

HELEN GABRIEL.—Judge Mayer has appointed Henri Schwob receiver for Helen Gabriel, who did business as the Chic Shop, 353 Fifth Avenue, bond $500.

HALLANAN DRY GOODS COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—Judge Mayer yesterday held a sale of the assets of the Hallanan Dry Goods Company, Incorporated, 700 Eighth Avenue, corner of Forty-fifth Street. They were appraised at $37,529 as a going concern, and $24,062 liquidation value. The sale was made to Daniel S. Dryer, who offered to pay 32 cents on the dollar and the expenses of administration.

GOLDRING BROTHERS, dealers in trimmings and dress goods, 1,703 Madison Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities $4,832 and assets $2,030 in stocks and fixtures.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 322 business failures in the United States during the week, against 297 for the previous week, and 373, 427, 371, and 281 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 83, New England 34, Southern 73, Western 66, Northwestern 39, and Far Western 27. Canada had 27, against 23 the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—P. J. Sullivan, Treasurer of P. J. Sullivan Company, plumbing, heating, 1,844 Washington St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy on behalf of the company. The liabilities aggregate $63,731, all unsecured, and the assets are estimated at $22,160. There are about 230 unsecured creditors, the principal of whom are H. W. Johns-Manville Company, New York, $3,719; Charles Millar & Sons Co., Utica, N. Y., $3,418; E. F. Sturtevan Co., Hyde Park, $2,554; Alberene Stone Company, New York, $2,550; Central City Trust Company, Syracuse, $4,000, and the International Engineering Works, Framingham, $5,040.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Gournay B. Williams, dry goods, Syracuse, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $27,-342, and assets of $4,787.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

International Diamond & Jewelry Co., Inc.—City of N. Y.	$131.57
Imataca Iron Co.—Same	131.57
Improved Property Holding Co.—Same	131.57
International Lock Nut Co.—Same	244.90
International Room & Apartment Renting Co.—Same	244.90
Jennings, William S.—Same	244.90
Jacobson, Nathan—Same	131.57
James E. Tompkins Co.—Same	131.57
Jungmann Drug Co.—Same	244.90
Jewelers & Silversmiths Co—Same	131.57
Koch, Frank—Same	244.90
Krupitzky, Richard—Same	244.90
Krupitzky, Samuel—Same	244.90
King Burglar Alarm Co.—Same	244.90
Krieger Belting Co.—Same	131.57
La Vogue Negligee Co.—Same	131.57
Little Giant Electric Corp.—Same	244.90
Irvine, Charles—Same	244.90
Leonard, Joseph	244.90
Neumann, Clarence—Same	244.90
McCord, William M.—Same	244.90
Manhattan Chocolate & Confectionery Co.—Same	244.90
Merchants' Trading Stamp Co.—Same	131.57
Monnot Industrial Co.—Same	244.90
North American Audit Co.—Same	131.57
Punie Relsen Co.—Same	131.57
Pan American State Association—Same	131.57
P. & W. Vacuum Cleaner Co.—Same	244.90
Railway Building Co.—Same	244.90
Rector Help-a-Phone Co.—Same	131.57
Rapport, Moses S.—Same	131.57
Snow Church Directory Co.—Same	131.57
Sonora Motor Horn Co.—Same	131.57
Survivors Capital Co.—Same	244.90
Surety Slip Co.—Same	131.57
Scully Private Ambulance Service, Inc. —Same	131.57
St. Gallen Mfg. Co.—Same	131.57
Shannon, David—Same	244.90
Span, Celestine—Same	244.90
Schattman, John—Same	244.90
Tantory, Matteo—Same	131.57
Tannenbaum-Oblatt Co.—Same	244.90
Tucker, Isidor—Same	244.90
Wayburn, Edward C.—Same	244.90
Weiser, Joseph—Same	131.57
World Leader Exposition Co.—Same	131.57
Water Vibrator Co.—Same	244.90
Weinstein, Louis J.—Same	244.90
Acon Realty Co. and Lorne A. Scott—A. D. Creveling	1,121.80
Anderson, James H.—Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	348.82
Alexander, Geo. E.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp.	155.16
Burak, Morris—M. Rosenfeld	148.08
Bogel, Abram D.—L. Furber	988.49
Bayliss, Elizabeth—A. Gross	2,351.04
Brahms, Benjamin I.—Brentwood Realty Co.	219.53
Bull, Exra C.—T. M. Townsend et al.	173.11
Bendy, D. Jack—T. P. Pease	268.60
Beeman, Sadie—E. A. Miller	242.50
Badgley, Emma G.—Central Consumers Wine & Liquor Co., costs	119.38
Coleman, James C.—R. B. Coleman	575.75
Causeman, Joseph J.—W. Prager et al.	106.40
Doykos, Constantine—A. Hollander	127.35
Callan, Thomas J., and Matthew—Hellbrunn & Kahn, Inc.	206.64
De Palma, Joseph, by guardian—W. M. Barrett	122.56
Dillon, Helen T.—City of N. Y., costs	123.73
De Meth & Co., Inc.—A. Cohen et al.	203.82
Diaz, Jose D.—Davis & Lawrence Co.	884.67
Dewey, W. C.—Title Guarantee & Surety Co.	486.41
De Heyman, Catherine, and Freda C.—Rosebrock Butter & Egg Co., Inc.	526.31
Diminno, Pasquale—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.	156.29
Elster, Hyman B.—W. Blydenburgh	1,444.76
Engel, Arthur—Edwin Cigar Co., Inc.	1,133.90
Eulgran, Charles—Lask	855.41
Ellis, Bruce A.—Asbestos & Rubber Works of America	379.88
Fink, Isidor—A. Rubin	255.91
Falter, Harriet—S. C. Busch, costs	117.45
Falter, Richard—S. C. Busch, costs	107.45
Falter, Richard, guardian—S. C. Busch, costs	107.45
Flynn, William B.—M. H. Winkler	317.56
Finkelstein, Nathan—B. Oishin & Sons	328.43
Finkelstein, David—City of N. Y., costs	108.35
Same—M. S. Griffenhagen, costs	105.00
Furman, Kasper—A. W. Penrose	342.24
Fiske, Josiah M., Arthur C. Sherman, and Dudley T. Humphrey—R. L. Wood et al., costs	126.23
Gardella, John, or Frank Martini and and Antonio Gardone—People, &c.	1,000.00
Godefrey, Marcell—D. Belais et al.	550.00
Gosling, Francis E.—C. H. Ingersoll	198.16
Greene, James E. and Annie W.—M. Yelen	723.91
Gerken, Chas. A.—A. S. Peirce	2,447.64
Haller, Chas. W.—North Jersey Country Club	370.72
Haber, Louis—B. Schatzky	345.68
Harris, Morris S. and James Lockwood—L. Schoenbium	1,188.72
Hensey, Walter R.—J. T. Hendrick	13,283.35
Humbert, Dorothy—Royton Realty Co., Inc.	233.07
Helfman, George—Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.	259.74
Kalos, William—Francis H. Leggett & Co.	177.46
Knipe, Wm. J.—L. L. Fulkerson	134.10
Katz, Emil—G. W. Simpson	527.93
Kennelly, Thomas W.—D. O. Grant Co.	310.75
Levinson, David—Morris Park Estates	894.46
Lucas, Chas. W.—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	3,246.31
Lieberman, Elsik—Spiers Lederie Glass Co.	127.32
Mitchell Contracting Co., Inc.—Charles & Co.	879.90
McCreery, Wm. A.—Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co.	1,054.47
Mackay, Hugh—G. R. Lamb	127.93
Mason, Seaman Transportation Co.—W. H. Sealch, costs	150.75
McCarthy, Thos. E.—R. Markowitz	317.91
Mariash, Wm. A.—R. C. Schwoerer	646.91
Marx, Louis and Michael—Johnstown Trust Co.	164.58
Mulstein, John—G. F. Hoffman et al.	135.91
Mixner, Morris—M. L. Chapin et al. costs	107.88
Mohr, Wm. F.—Fiat Motor Sales Co.	157.21
Magee, Edith—H. W. Fish, costs	322.36
McEvoy & Koester Construction Co., Inc.—Cramer Meyer Co.	349.24
N. Y. Railways Co.—S. Kalmason	300.00
Naumburg, Bernard and Elsa H.—Cooper Co.	12,441.63
Palmer, K. A.—People, &c.	100.00
Pike, Amanda, Carter or Amanda G. Carter—E. J. Kelly	346.74
Postel, Charles C.—C. J. Bloom et al.	127.91
Robinson, Bird M.—Madison Trust Co.	34,746.27
Sherman, Lee E.—I. Hochberg et al.	234.71
Shewit, Morris—Edward S. Adams & Co.	352.79
Smith, Ralph C.—T. L. Crawford	123.16
Superlative Advertising Service, Inc.—Broadway Subway Borough Car Advertising Co.	663.41
Sofrabski, Nraman and Eva—D. R. Collins	1,846.64
Shachetzki, Annie—L. Lascher	255.40
Sinclair, Ada L.—R. H. Palmer	107.88
Siegel, M.—Long Acre Land Co.	157.64
Smith, J. Murray, and William E. Dwyer—American Agricultural Chemical Co.	311.63
Tekulsky, Morris—N. Y. Edison Co.	121.57
Themelis Bros. Co.—Martin & Martin, Inc.	622.60
Udow, Ralph E., and Morris Horowitz—J. Seeman et al.	250.07
Wood, Douglas J.—C. G. Norton	149.81
Wahlberg, George—H. D. A. Barrett	162.00
Weitzner, Albert—Morris Park Estates	852.11
Weir, Hugh C.—Devitt Wilsons, Inc.	438.71
White Oaks Mines Consolidated, Inc.—Lingley & Baird	1,564.93
Yoshida, Mosa, and National Security Co.—People, &c.	1,000.00

In Bronx County.

Bass, Joel—Eastman Machine Co.	$225.62
Becker, Chris F.—M. G. Pallister	80.91
Bunt, James T.—G. H. Tyrrell & Co., Inc.	72.76
Barbieri, Frank—J. B. Coppola	30.41
Colucci, Anthony M.—J. R. Carpenter Co.	1,076.73
Gamache, Joseph—W. Flat	94.72
Grigold Realty Co., Pasquale Ventimiglia and Maria Ventimiglia—T. C. Wood	458.90
H. E. Astheimer & Co.—Liberty Co., Inc.	80.39
Mulligan, Agnes K.—National Surety Co.	246.60
McCann, Patrick—E. Bennett	75.40
Newman, Aaron, and Benjamin Wenner—D. Schiff	24,529.22
Sicree, Sidney J. Bishop	110.78
Singer, Charles A., and Caroline H.—Nation City Bank of New Rochelle, N. Y.	7,666.63
Trojan Bldg. Corp.—M. Eberhart & Son Co.	565.66
Zimmer, Isidore and Samuel Resnik—S. Moskowitz	295.90

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Allen, Thomas H.—G. C. Lieber, Jr., Nov. 27, 1916. $238.72

Bunting, Joseph S.—Trust Co. of America, Feb. 10, 1906. 1,653.85

Burlington Transfer and Storage Co., Hugh Jones, and Wm. G. Brown—W. Davie et al., Aug. 18, 1912. 237.72

Brown, Wm. G.—W. S. Blitz, March 15, 1916. 221.77

Birdsall, Daniel—T. Stuart, Dec. 1, 1916. 1,033.20

Pigueron, George H.—M. J. O'Brien, July 28, 1912. 17,022.07

Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal Railroad Co.—M. F. Kelly, March 17, 1915. 117.99

Turtel, Louis—S. Leshinsky, June 1, 1916. 10,155.87

Willett, William, Jr.—J. W. Osborn et al., Oct. 15, 1914. 1,686.80

Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.—F. De Wolfe et al., Dec. 30, 1913. 405.35

Ziegfeld, Florenz—Benedict Engraving Co., July 5, 1911. 148.65

Weinman, Isaac—City of New York, May 22, 1916, vacated. 375.75

Jacobus, William; Mark Rosenstein, not summoned, and William Jacobus, Scrap Metallurgists and Salvage Experts, Inc.—State Bank, Sept. 2, 1916, vacated. 934.77

Illinois National Bank—D. H. McBride, April 29, 1913. 9,818.64

Michel, Ethel, Leopold, and David—Broadway Trust Co., May 14, 1916. 363.51

Same—Same, May 14, 1916. 121.81

Klechlin, Henry—Nassau Electric Railroad Co., Nov. 1, 1916. 275.57

In Bronx County.

Allen, Thomas H.—G. C. Lieber, Jr., Nov. 25, 1916. $238.72

Hagedorn Bros., Inc.—D. Rizzi, Oct. 26, 1916. 470.60

William Jacobus, Scrap Metallurgists and Salvage Experts, Inc., and William Jacobus—State Bank, Sept. 1, 1916, vacated. 674.77

DRY GOODS SALES GROW.

Wholesale Distribution Exceeds That of a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week shows a substantial increase over the corresponding period of a year ago, notwithstanding the unseasonableness of the weather. Road orders for Spring delivery are running well ahead of the same week in 1915.

"Merchants have attended the market in larger numbers and from practically all sections of the country. Collections are in excess of the same week last year."

Wool Sales to be Held.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The colonial wool auction sales will be held here from Dec. 14 to 19, and Dec. 27 to Jan. 3.

Infants' & Children's
SWEATERS,
Sacques, Leggings, Caps, Toques, Etc.
for Immediate Delivery
All goods made on the premises.
JOHN PASTERNAK,
50 E. 34th St. Phone Spring 3349.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES
to retail at 25c & 50c.
Silk Sachet and Vanity Bags
Immediate Delivery.
Falcon Mfg. Co., 16W. 19 St.

COATS to close out before moving. Fine Fabrics, Wool Velours, Cloths $3.25 up. KLEPPER BROS., 56 E. 11th St.

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns for
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

CIGAR PAR EXCELLENCE
Marie Antomette
Sold Wherever Quality is in demand
TRY ONE
10¢ and UP
Made By E. KLEINER & CO., NY

WORMSER & CO.,
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyv. 3388.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

Auction Sales

TO-DAY AT 3
PLAZA ART ROOMS, Inc.
5-7 East 59th St.
(at Fifth Av.)
Edward P. O'Reilly, Auctioneer.
Antique and Modern
PERSIAN
and
CHINESE RUGS
This Collection comprises some of the most exquisite specimens in all the desirable colors, sizes and weaves, and will be disposed of at Public Auction by order of a Prominent Importing House.
Exhibition to Time of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Section 202 of Article 9 of the Lien Law, being Chapter 33 of the Consolidated Laws, that HENRY HERSCH CO., INC., will sell at public auction, at premises No. 1,926 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of December, 1916, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., the certain Packard Touring Body, dark blue, owned by "John" Marshall, to satisfy the lien for $30.00 claimed against the said Packard Touring Body by the said Henry Hersch Co., Ind.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Section 202 of Article 9 of the Lien Law, being Chapter 33 of the Consolidated Laws, that MAX OBERWEGER and AUGUST SCHILLER, trading under the name and style of PREMIER AUTO TRIMMING & PAINTING COMPANY, will sell at public auction at premises No. 136 West 52nd Street, New York City, on the 21st day of December, 1916, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., the certain Bus Body, dark blue with mahogany windows, owned by Ferguson & Madison, to satisfy the lien for $600.00 claimed against said Bus Body by the Premier Auto Trimming & Painting Company.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHELSEA LIGHTING FIXTURE WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 25,555.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Harry Mesard, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 20th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Three bags containing aluminium and puta moulds.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on December 18th and 19th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

HARRY MESARD, Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNET BARNETT AND SAMUEL KROHN, individually and as co-partners, composing the firm of BARNETT & KROHN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, December 14, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 16 West 56th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above

RETAILERS TOLD TO CHECK BUYING

Warning Statement Sent Out by Secretary of Retail Dry Goods Association.

DANGER IN HIGH PRICES

It Is Said Readjustment to Lower Level Will Be an Expensive One for Merchants.

In a statement issued yesterday, E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, warned retail dry goods merchants that "the market has run away with itself, and unless there is a definite check placed upon it, it will result in a most unpleasant situation." Mr. Howe said many merchants were feeling that it was time they had a "show down" relative to present market prices on dry goods. The statement suggested that it was the part of wisdom to curtail purchases of goods for Spring and Fall, 1917.

Mr. Howe pointed out that stocks in retailer's hands, in a majority of cases, were larger than usual. It also was set forth that a great proportion of the increased volume of sales of retail stores was attributable to advanced selling prices rather than to any marked increase in the quantity of merchandise being moved.

"Many merchants," said Mr. Howe, "among them the largest in the country, are feeling that it is time we had a 'show down' with reference to present market prices on dry goods, &c. Throughout this entire past year buyers have been importuned to 'buy,' 'buy,' 'buy,' or 'get left.' Orders have been solicited for future deliveries far in advance of the custom of the past, with the admonition that such action was necessary to obtain deliveries. Prices have advanced by leaps and bounds, and it has been a pretty cool, level-headed buyer that has been able to maintain his poise under the pressure that has come from so many selling sources."

Many large and small merchants throughout the country, the statement said, who had watched this sky-rockety market with much apprehension, had come to the point where they felt and insisted that they be given a "show-down." Mr. Howe indicated that stocks of merchandise in retail hands were heavier than a year ago and that, unless there was a definite curtailment of future commitments, retail merchants were liable next Fall to find themselves in a very uncomfortable position.

Merchants, he said, were not disputing the fact that increased prices on raw materials and labor justified certain reasonable advances, but they contended that the market had run away with itself and that unless there was a definite check placed upon it, it would bring about an undesirable situation. It was in such times as these that the buyers were being warned to "get aboard or get left" that retail stocks got loaded, and if they got loaded now at present prices, the readjustment when it came would be an expensive one for the merchant.

Mr. Howe quoted one large merchant as saying:

"It is generally conceded that, at the very much inflated values existing today, it is folly for retailers to place advance orders for the Fall of 1917."

Continuing, the statement said:

"There are also many lines being held for speculative purposes, and retail merchants do not propose to be held up in this way. Many of the largest, best informed merchants both East and West, have decided to very definitely curb the placing of orders for the Spring and Fall of 1917. Many will hold off placing their future orders for a couple of months, and all probably will place much smaller orders than customary.

"It is the intention of the merchants to work out from under present stock conditions, so that when readjustment comes, their losses will be smaller. It is also their intention to force a 'show-down' of present market conditions, feeling that the quicker and more thorough this 'showdown' the better off the country will be as a whole.

"In connection with the readjustment of stocks when the change comes, many stores are setting up a fund to offset the loss upon their merchandise when this time arrives. One very large merchant announced the other day that his company would pass its dividend this year to provide for this contingency."

Mr. Howe added that the danger was not so much in keeping filled in for present requirements as it was in bolstering up the present highly inflated market by placing orders a long way in advance. More and more retailers, he said, were joining in the movement to hold off in ordering for the two seasons next year.

LONDON MARKET STAGNANT.

Suggested Control of Shipping Causes a Relapse on Exchange.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The stock market was stagnant today pending the outcome of events at home and abroad. The suggested control of shipping caused rather a sharp relapse in shipping shares and large and small lines were alike affected. British funds were occasionally harder and rubber stocks were steady, but coppers were easy. The low-priced American shares received good attention at improving prices, but the others were neglected.

The supply of money is diminishing owing to preparations for the payment of the excess profit and other taxes. Discount rates were steady.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Continuing remarkably active and profitable, business has gained in wholesome characteristics through the loosening of excitement in some of its leading branches. The situation is now more settled in iron and in dry goods, as in certain other lines where feverish conditions have existed, while decidedly higher money rates and calls for increased margins have had a restraining influence on speculation in stocks and commodities.

Exceptionally heavy payments through the banks, as indicated by clearing-house transactions at the principal cities in the United States, plainly reflect the maintenance of remarkable business activity in all parts of the country, total exchanges this week amounting to $6,291,850,847, an increase of 63.6 per cent. as compared with the $3,845,171,747 of the same week last year.

Bradstreet's says:

Calls for embargoes on exportation of this or that product are numerous, and years of continued scarcity of goods seem, in the larger sense, to overbalance pronounced tendency to limit buying, while the scale price continues upward. Textiles, except at a few markets, remain in extraordinary demand, and scarcity of some fabrics is plainly apparent. Shoes also continue active, and predictions of even higher prices are rife, with the scarcity of leather acute.

National Acme Co. Stock Offered.

Hayden, Stone & Co. and Eastman, Dillon & Co. announced yesterday that they had bought 240,000 shares of stock of the National Acme Company, which manufactures automatic machinery at plants in Cleveland, Montreal, and Windsor, Vt. A statement by the buyers said the company had a total capital of 500,000 shares, and had earned an average net income in each of the last three years of $3,435,438. The bankers are offering the stock, which is of $50 par value, at $40 a share, subscription books to close Dec. 14.

NEW TAX REGULATION.

Treasury Department Requires Returns from Exempt Organizations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A regulation was approved today by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Newton providing that corporations and other organizations exempted in the new Revenue act from the Federal income tax must nevertheless make returns for the information of the Government officials.

This regulation applies to all labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares, fraternal beneficiary societies operating under the lodge system exclusively for aid to members in sickness, death, accident, or other similar benefits, domestic building associations, co-operative banks without capital stock, cemetery companies, acting for the benefit of their members, religious, charitable, scientific, or educational corporations, business leagues, chambers of commerce, boards of trade not organized to make money, civil leagues for promoting social welfare, pleasure and non-profitable clubs, farmers' mutual hail or fire insurance companies, farmers', fruit growers', and similar associations for selling products of members, corporations organized for the purpose of holding title to property and collecting income from it for an organization which is itself exempt from tax, Federal land banks, and joint stock land banks.

FORM A $6,000,000 OIL CO.

The Merritt Corporation Organized by Denver Men and Others.

The Merritt Oil Corporation was organized yesterday with $6,000,000 capital by interests identified with the Midwest Refining Company and other petroleum concerns in Wyoming. The company has taken over the 1,500 acres of land holdings of the Merritt Oil & Gas Company, exclusive of a tract which the latter sold for $500,000 a few days ago to the Ohio Oil Company, a former Standard Oil subsidiary.

It was announced that 375,000 of the 600,000 shares of stock had already been sold, the remainder being held in the treasury. The Directors are Thomas A. Merritt of Duluth, A. E. Humphreys, A. E. Humphreys, Jr., Theodore G. Smith, and C. E. Titus of Denver, and C. H. Pforzheimer of this city. K. C. Schuyler of Denver is President.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Forty-six corporations with aggregate capitalization of $1,705,900 were chartered today. They included:

B. F. Keith Syracuse Corpn., realty, theatricals, 5,000 shares, $100 each, 20,000 shares par value, to carry on business with $750,000; J. J. Murdock, S. K. Hedgdon, W. B. Sloper, 609 W. 127 St.

Scientific Rubber Heel Co., Inc., rubber heels, $200,000; H. Melwitz, E. A. Murrelle, W. H. Arrington, 619 W. 135 St.

Utility Machines Co., Inc., Buffalo, machines, other articles, $100,000; H. W. Young, L. J. and L. J. Bennett, Austin Building, Buffalo.

Kronish & Dessau, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $75,000; T. and A. Dessau, F. Kronish, 1,932 63 St., Brooklyn.

Overseas Underwriting Agency, Inc., insurance agent, $50,000; T. J. Dougherty, S. M. Seymour, F. D. Schnacke, 401 W. 118 St.

Farm to Home Products Co., Inc., butter, cheese, eggs, milk, live stock, cereals, $40,000; G. Van Casteel, E. R. Decastillo, J. C. Mayber, 24 W. 59 St.

L. R. Burch & Co., Inc., chemicals, glues, starches and similar products, $50,000; T. E. Anderson, L. R. Burch, E. Bassinger, 30 Broad St.

Snyder Keyless Padlock Mfg. Co., Inc., padlocks, hardware specialties, $50,000; H. Kahrs, S. Schneider, B. Snyder, 48 Hudson St.

Russian Soft Drinks Mfg. Corpn., soft drinks, $20,000; J. Rumsch, E. M. and I. E. Okuntsoff, 31 E. 7 St.

Harriman Aircraft Motors, Inc., airplanes, air motors, $125,000; A. L. McCrudden, R. A. Brooks, F. H. Harriman, Glastonbury, Conn.

Flora Finch Comedy Film Corpn., motion pictures, $10,000; M. Edwardy, F. Finch, L. L. Rogers, 218 West 42d St.

The Ess-Ess Producing Co., Inc., motion pictures, theatricals, $10,000; R. Ullman, W. R. Ladenheim, A. N. Smallwood, 562 West 144th St.

Commodore Garage, Inc., garage, autos, $10,000; H. Cooley, A. L. Wright, H. A. Richard, 104 East 13th St.

Criterion Dress Co., Inc., women's apparel, $10,000; I. W. Altman, B. Lazarus, H. Kerkel, 853 West 179th St.

Simon Health System, Inc., operate institutions for rest, exercise, bathing, massage, $25,000; S. Faust, H. B. Moore, R. L. Phillips, 2 East 128th St.

The Larow Co., Inc., laundering, dyeing, flowers, plants, stencil work, hats, $10,000; S. E. Darby, G. and B. Rowntree, Oradell, N. J.

Representation of American Mfrs., Inc., agent, advertising, $10,000; G. F. Handel, A. R. Palmer, F. R. Series, 46 Cedar St.

Cloister Press, Inc., printers, lithographers, $6,000; D. Handler, A. Tucker, J. Henig, 126 East 16th St.

Demarest Heating Corpn., Buffalo, stoves, furnaces, ranges, gas, electric appliances, $10,000; G. W. Bartlett, J. Demarest, W. S. Harrison, 602 Morgan Building, Buffalo.

Rotter & Silverstein, Inc., paper boxes, novelties, $10,000; M. Silverstein, S. and L. Rotter, 1,561 Fulton Av., Bronx.

Martin M. Stone Co., Inc., jobbing, mercantile $6,000; B. Bloch, C. Scadron, M. M. Stone, 872 E. 23 St., Brooklyn.

Fur Fabric Robe Co., Inc., textiles, $5,000; C. R. McPherson, H. B. Deye, H. F. Ihlatigan, 4 Rockefeller Place.

Heberlein & Steinmetz Co., Inc., sheet music, printers, $5,000; L. Michaels, J. Steinmetz, F. G. Heberlein, 1,208 Clay Av., Bronx.

J. Hamburger & Co., Inc., country produce, poultry, eggs, commission, $5,000; J. H. Griffin, A. H. Schmidt, J. Hamburger, 249 W. 102 St.

Litty Dress and Costume Co., Inc., dresses, $2,000; H. Block, V. H. McElroy, H. R. Litty, 235 Rochester Av., Brooklyn.

City Trading Co., Inc., dyes, paints, chemicals, $5,000; L. Smith, Jr., A. Fox, S. Green, 1,384 Prospect Av., Bronx.

The Premier Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, sweaters, fancy knit goods, $5,000; M. Kane, S. Saltzman, N. Kaplan, 50 Leonard St., Brooklyn.

Wilson Reid, Inc., trucking, carting, transfer, express, $5,000; C. R. Hoffman, A. R. Phillips, C. E. Reid, 304 Avenue I.

Moraingside Garage, Inc., autos, garages, $5,000; I. H. Storch, J. H. and M. Cohen, 277 E. 117 St.

The Toye Panama Hat Co., Inc., Panama hats, $5,000; A. Eisenstein, J. and M. Polsky, 1,381 Fulton Av.

T. D. Button Co., Inc., buttons, notions, $5,000; M. Feinberg, R. Tisch, S. Desser, 335 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Columbia Overseas Corporation, Wilmington, Del., navigation of the ocean, commercially, $100,000; representative, J. P. Wagner, 17 Battery Place, Manhattan.

Crowson Air Shock Absorber, Inc., Wilmington, Del., $500,000; representative, L. Omohundro, 1 W. 34 St., Manhattan.

Cuno Paper Co., Inc., Massachusetts, pulp, paper, papermakers' supplies, paper products, $100,000; representative, H. E. Thompson, 50 Main St., Dansville.

Capital Increases: Bronx Products Society, Inc., New York, $1,000 to $75,000; J. D. Crosby Co., $40,000 to $50,000; Wm. Wiese & Co., Inc., New York, $25,000 to $100,000.

Capital reductions: Sterling Cutting Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $1,500; United Potteries Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $2,500; G. & F. Realty Corporation, Brooklyn, $10,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Newman & Knierim, Inc., Manhattan; Fur Fabrics Co., Inc., Manhattan; Le Marquis Hotel Co., Manhattan; Prospect Button Works, Inc., Manhattan; Isserman & Westerman Clothes Shop, Inc., Manhattan; The Rewak-Detroit Corporation, New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Charters filed:

Silk City Silk Co. II, Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, cotton and other fabrics, $10,000; Fred A. Salkowitz, Sadie Salkowitz, Paterson; Eugene M. Silverbach, Abraham Silverbach, New York.

Eureka Knitting Works, Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in textile fabrics, $10,000; Herman Krohn, Bloomfield; Abraham Weianko, Rose Higgins, Newark.

Walsh Employment Agency, Newark, conduct an employment agency, $10,000; James A. Walsh, Margaret R. Austin, John A. Matthews, Newark.

Jersey City Window Cleaning Co., Jersey City, clean windows and houses, &c., $5,000; Joseph Moskowitz, Harry Cooper, Jersey City; Abraham H. Morrison, New York.

Goodwin Realty Co., Westwood, real estate and construction, $20,000; Alfred H. Steel, James H. Goodwin, New York; Henry F. Katenkamp, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 8.—Charter filed:

Landeyer Auto Truck Co., deal in and with attachments for automobiles and auto trucks, &c., $500,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Increased in Capital: Williams Galloway, Waterloo, Ohio, $5,500,000 to $7,000,000.

$5,000,000 CAPITAL FOR FARMERS' TRUST

Oldest Institution of Its Kind in Country Offers New Shares to Stockholders.

TO PAY NO SPECIAL DIVIDEND

Subscription "Rights" Have Value of $1,200—Company Has Been Paying 50% Per Annum.

The capital stock of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the oldest trust company in the United States, is to be increased from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, and shareholders will have the privilege of subscribing to the new stock at $200 for each $100 par value. The present outstanding stock, which consists of 40,000 shares of $25 par value, will be converted into 10,000 shares of $100 each.

It was said at the trust company that the Directors did not contemplate the declaration of any special dividend, and that the stockholders would have to put in new money for the purchase of additional stock.

It was said yesterday by an officer of the company that the subscription "rights" had a value of about $1,200. The present stock of $25 par value has a book value of over $960, and was quoted yesterday as high as $1,850 a share. The company has been paying dividends amounting to 50 per cent. per annum.

The decision to increase the capital stock and to convert the quarter shares into whole shares was reached by the Board of Directors on Thursday, and yesterday notices of two special meetings were sent out to the stockholders. Under the law it is necessary to have the reduction in the number of shares approved by at least two-thirds of the stockholders.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was chartered in 1822, and besides its headquarters at 22 William Street and a branch at 475 Fifth Avenue it maintains offices in Paris, London, and Berlin. According to its last statement the surplus and undivided profits amount to $8,628,000 and its deposits aggregate more than $172,000,000. Edwin S. Marston is President.

CORN PRODUCTS EARNINGS.

Net Income $5,000,000 This Year, as Against $3,168,868 Last.

President E. T. Bedford of the Corn Products Refining Company issued a statement to stockholders yesterday in which he declared that the net income this year would amount to about $5,000,000, compared to $3,168,868 last year. Reviewing the last ten years, the statement set forth that the whole organization had been rebuilt at the expenditure of more than $14,000,000, and a net income of $30,510,000 had been earned.

Ten years ago, asserted Mr. Bedford, the organization had a reputed capacity for grinding 234,000 bushels of corn a day, but so obsolete were the plants that when he took control only 100,000 bushels could be put through daily. By eliminating a number of units and concentrating operations in four plants, the statement said, the company had been brought to an excellent state of efficiency.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Allan C. Rearick of New York City, and Eugene W. Ong of Boston, were admitted to practice.

7, Original. State of Wyoming, complainant, v. State of Colorado et al.—Argument continued.

540. LouMaville Bridge Company, appellant, v. United States.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Dec. 11.—Nos. 540, 712, 666, 493, (and 494,) 84, (and 718,) 30, (and 58,) 286, (and 287 and 288,) 43, (and 109,) 124, and 106.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M. Equity Calendar—Palmer (Douil, Miller & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.—United States (Lesh.

Bankruptcy Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Adam J. Imgram, George E. Greenbaum.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Leo Oppenheimer, as trustee, respt., v. James A. Roberts, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Ernest Bystrom, applt., v. Harold G. Villard et al., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Scott and Page, JJ., (Page and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Lillian Ackerman, respt., v. Fifth Avenue Coach Co., appt.; Ruth Ackerman v. Same, —Judgment and order in each case reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Scott and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Orders filed.

William B. Hill, respt., v. Greeley Square Hotel Co. et al., appits.—As to Hotel Co., judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $250, in which event judgment as so modified, and order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Hungarian General Credit Bank, respt., v. Edward H. Titus, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, without costs, on defendant stipulating as stated in opinion. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Same v. Same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

John W. Rothenberg, appit., v. Bernard Greenthal, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Peter M. Archdeacon, appit. v. George P. Hammond, Jr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Rosalie Weiser, applt. v. St. George B. Tucker et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Daniel Sullivan, as President, appit., v. Bruce Gibeon et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jacob Davidson et al., appits., v. the City of New York, respt. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Thomas Neaney, respt., v. Katherine C. A. Fay and another, appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jules Nehring, appit., v. Adirondack Wood Products Corp'n, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Broadway Building Co., respt., v. Edward W. Martin Co., impld., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Nathaniel C. Goodwin appit., v. Mirror Films, Inc., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied and order for examination modified as stated in opinion, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Henry L. Lindholm, respt., v. Massillon Rubber Co., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Progressive Const. Co. v. Reginald H. Sayre. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Samuel S. Field.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Orlando T. Carpenter v. N. Y. Trust Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Tillie Adler v. Thomashefsky Theatre Co.—Motion to dispense with printing case on appeal denied.

British-American Tobacco Co. v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Martin J. Moran v. Yale Club.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re Moses C. Abuza.—Reference ordered to Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re Henry Wolf.—Respondent disbarred. Settle order on notice. Opinion per curiam.

Postal Telegraph Cable Co., respt., v. The Associated Press, appit.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs, with leave to defendant to amend as stated in opinion. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Same v. Same.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs, with leave to defendant to amend. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE COURT.—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, S.—Will for probate. Emanuel Jacobus.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Erlanger, J.—Chisholm (Darrow Realty Co—George E. Weller, Tice (Corsene—Joseph P. Morrissey, Union Trust Co (Donnelly—Milton M. Shtranfeld.

SUPREME COURT.—Greenbaum, J.—Bank for Savings (Ziffert—Mathias L. Connes. Maltbie (Dyett Realty Co—Samuel B Hamburger. Gold (Lipman (2)—David Welch.

SUPREME COURT.—Philbin, J.—Weiss (Lowinger—James A Foley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Judge (Colline—Edward J. Flynn.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Sarah P. Livingston (Giuseppina Margarita — Abram R. Saron.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

A. Chasaitis as admr., &c., respt., v. L. V. Coal Co., appit.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

O. Fried, plff., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., deft.—Motion for stay denied, without costs. Re A. S. Barnard.—Application granted.

Re petition of L. Ellis to have Title Guarantee & Trust Co. pay her part of the share of J. A. Chapman, &c.—Motion denied on condition, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re E. M. Grout.—Motion granted.

Re application of R. M. McCann.—Application granted.

Re application of J. Wolff for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

L. Knoblock, appit., v. E. P. Stringer and another, respts.—Motion denied, on condition that appit. perfect his appeal, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

G. E. & E. E. Miller, respts., v. Eagle Savings Loan Co., appit.—Motion for second rehearing denied, without costs and prejudice.

G. H. Mentrose, plff., v. V. B. Baggott and G. Ryall, &c., defts.—Motion granted.

Robinson Amusement Co., respt., v. Brighton Beach Casino, appit.—Motion granted, without costs.

E. F. Sacher, appit., v. C. K. Dusel, respt. —Motion denied on condition that appit. perfect his appeal, otherwise granted, with $10 costs.

L. Schlesinger, respt., v. F. A. Graner, appit.—Motion granted, without costs.

M. A. Schoonmaker, as admx., &c., respt., v. Pittsburgh Cont. Co., appit.—Motion for reargument denied.

G. C. Van Tuyl, Jr., &c., appits., v. D. A. Sullivan et al., respt.—Motion denied, without costs.

H. Baughan, appit., v. B. H. R. R.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

W. F. Bebell, appit., and H. W. Hodges, respts., v. J. M. Ehrlich et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

W. H. Brodt, appit., v. City of Yonkers et al., respts.; re Morris St.; re Willow St.—Orders affirmed, without costs.

H. Cooney, appit., v. N. Y. and L. I. Traction Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. L. Edgar, respt., v. F. W. Cook.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Elmhorst and K. Dreissigacker, as exrs., &c., of Mary Flint, dec'd, appits., v. J. Masloff et al., defts., T. H. Heffron and C. Fidler, respts.—Judgment reversed, without costs and judgment entered for the pltf.

J. and M. Horstmann, as admrs., &c., respts., v. W. F. Wickoff, deft., T. G. Clark and H. L. Frost, appits.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Re probate last will of G. W. Horton, dec'd. —Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County reversed and new trial ordered in said court, and costs to abide the event.

Re application of T. and E. K. Lee for writ of habeas corpus, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and writ dismissed, with costs.

N. C. Meeks, as admx., &c., of H. McCabe, dec'd, respt., v. C. N. Y., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

E. F. O'Connor, respt., v. Richmond Light and R. R. Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

E. and W. Ostrander, by William Ostrander, her guardian ad litem, respt., v. Armour & Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

N. Provensano, respt., v. G. Gianoputa, appit.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Nassau County affirmed, with costs.

Matter of Conviction, respt., v. J. McPherson, appit. —Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings reversed and new trial ordered.

C. Robinson, respt., v. Hamilton and Chambers Co., Inc., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and defendant's motion for judgment on the pleadings granted, with $10 costs.

C. L. de Roche, as admr., &c., of David Roche, dec'd, respt., v. St. John's Riverside Hospital, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Schlesinger, respt., v. F. A. Graner, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. M. Schwob, respt., v. H. V. and H. H. Goodwin, appits.—Judgment reversed, with cost of this appeal to appits., and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

Andrew Wilson, as trustee, &c., respt., v. E. P. Stringer and A. V. Dare, appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:07 Sun sets..4:29 Moon rises..4:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:13	7:41	12:53	1:43
Governors Island	7:44	8:12	1:30	2:16
Hell Gate	9:50	10:18	3:11	3:57

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 8.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
SS Finland, Liverpool, Nov. 29.
SS Republic, Cristobal, Nov. 12.
SS Jallaco, Balboa, Nov. 29.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Dec. 2.
SS Helna, Buenos Aires, Nov. 4.
SS Wico, Stockholm, Nov. 5.
SS Matthiesen, Tampam, Nov. 22.
SS Wiea, Matanzas, Dec. 1.
SS Rio Blanco, St. Lucia, Nov. 25.
SS Roscommon, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Nov. 5.
SS Hilton, Bocas Grande, Dec. 2.
SS Adalia, Baltimore, Dec. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Fram	Kirkwall	Nov. 21
Purus	Santos	Nov. 11
Kirkconwald	Barry	Nov. 23
Robert M. Thompson	Barry	Nov. 23
Bankdale	Almeria	Nov. 23
Harlem	Havre	Nov. 24
Wentworth	St. Nazaire	Nov. 23
Vasari	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 21
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 6

DUE TOMORROW.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Agios Georgios	Marseilles	Nov. 23
Toyohama Maru	London	Nov. 25
Cannizaro	Hull	Nov. 25
Toftwood	Havre	Nov. 22
Seguranca	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 21

DUE MONDAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	Dec. 2
California	Glasgow	Dec. 1
Coamo	San Juan	Dec. 4
Agamemnon	London	Nov. 26
Hellenus	London	Nov. 25
Dwinsk	Greenock	Nov. 27
Tenadores	Cristobal	Dec. 4
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Dec. 5

DUE TUESDAY.

Colon	Colon	Dec. 6
Transport Sumner	Cristobal	Dec. 4
Saratoga	Havana	Dec. 5
Philadelphia	Curacao	Dec. 5
Maraval	Trinidad	Dec. 4
Lygenfjord	Christiania	Nov. 27
Eocene	Port Eads	Dec. 4

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	Dec. 4
*Themistocles	Aspres	Dec. 2
Zeta	Kirkwall	Nov. 29
Dipton	La Pallice	Nov. 27
Sama	Jamaica	Dec. 3
Minas Geraes	Pernambuco	Nov. 27
Lanape	Jacksonville	Dec. 10

DUE THURSDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Dec. 6
†Hellig Olav	Kirkwall	Nov. 29
Navajo	London	Nov. 29
Amazon	Liverpool	Nov. 29
George Pyman	Barry	Nov. 29
Parima	Demerara	Dec. 3
Santa Marta	Kingston	Dec. 9
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
Zulia	Mayaguez	Dec. 9
Harriet	Lisbon	Nov. 28

DUE FRIDAY.

Buffalo	Hull	Nov. 29
Caserta	Genoa	Nov. 28
St. Jean	Bordeaux	Nov. 29
Mualdro	Buenos Aires	Nov. 13
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 12

DUE SATURDAY.

†Noerdam	Falmouth	Dec. 7
Chicago City	Bristol	Nov. 30
Floridian	Genoa	Dec. 2
Onega	Havre	Nov. 28
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 13

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Co'hagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Montserrat, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hostilius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Murillo, Rio Janeiro	——	12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Rio de Janeiro, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
E. K. Vennicelos, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Matanzas	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	12:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Commewijna, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Jalisco, Balboa	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Santurce, Arecerbo	——	12:00 M.
Cannisairo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Less Active, Move Irregularly—War Orders, Present and Future.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was very irregular. A few stocks were bid up with considerable show of assurance, but a larger number were sold somewhat freely. The volume of dealings again showed contraction, although the number of issues dealt in was still large.

The public played a minor part in the day's operation, the dealings representing largely the operations of professional traders. Among these bearish sentiment seemed to predominate, although the success attained by those who undertook to advance certain stocks, including several of the equipment issues indicated that the pressure of stocks upon the market was not very great. Money was still easier than it had been the day before, and this gave encouragement to pools and to others whose operations had been interrupted. At the same time, some observers saw evidence of the sort of liquidation which is commonly spoken of in the Street as distribution, which had the result of lessening the opposition which otherwise might have been offered to the bearish activity of traders.

A factor of some consequence in shaping stock market sentiment lies in the decided curtailment which has occurred in the placing of foreign orders in this market within the last ten days. This cannot be reflected in trade figures immediately, but those who feel that this is suggestive of a permanent letup in the volume of buying of supplies here for the account of the Allies see in this situation an influence of much future importance. It would be premature to assume, however, that an end has come to the buying of war supplies in the United States. Some more no doubt will be bought, even without additional financing, but with matters so shaped here that credit could be obtained by the countries of Europe to an extent in keeping with the volume of business which they have been doing here the inflow of orders which has been checked might easily be enlarged again. It is, however, true that the Allies, and particularly Great Britain, have been aiming to make themselves independent in the matter of the production of war supplies. On the other hand, it is difficult to see how England or her allies could well do without raw materials from this country. Of these they have already ordered probably all that could be delivered to them for many months to come.

More gold came in yesterday, bringing the week's total up to the $50,000,000 announced at the beginning of the movement. But gold is going out as well as coming in. Nearly two-thirds of yesterday's $15,000,000 installment was engaged for re-export, mostly to South America. A maximum call rate of 4 per cent. yesterday sufficiently pictures the decided change which has come about in the money market since the establishment of last Monday's maximum of 15 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	†3½	‡4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	*3	†3½	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½		
St. Louis	4½	3	3½	4
Minneapolis	5	4	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5	3	‡3½	‡3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
4	2¾	4	4

Time.

60 days	4 @4½	5 months	4 @4½
90 days	4 @4½	6 months	4 @4½
4 months	4 @4½		

All industrial collateral 1/2 per cent. higher.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2%@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4 @4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75½	$4.75½	—.00½
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs— Demand	5.85	5.85½	5.85	+.00¼
Cables	5.83⅞	5.84⅛	5.83¾	+.00¾
Marks— Demand	66.81⅛	66.81⅛	66.81⅛	..
Cables	66.87½	66.87	66.87½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.85	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	66.81⅛	66.87½
20.26 Austria	11.30	11.32
China— Hongkong	55.95	56.10
Peking	90.50	90.12½
Shanghai	85.00	85.12½
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.53
40.19 Holland	*40.75	*40.81¼
32.44 India— Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1828 Italy	6.85¼	6.84¼
49.84 Japan— Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	29.40	29.45
26.79 Scandinavia— Copenhagen	27.05	27.12
Stockholm	28.85	28.95
Christiania	27.85	27.95
19.295 Spain	21.25	21.50
South America— Buenos Aires	43.99	44.09
32.44 Rio	23.26	23.36
5.1826 Switzerland	5.12⅜	5.11¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅜	$4.70⅜	$4.69⅛
*Plus ⅛.			

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $629,475,146; balance, $25,278,265; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $364,786; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $6,214, 502.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .468750 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35 15-16d, off 3-16d; in New York, 75¼c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 58@59c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1916.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Day's sales	995,172	582,183	...
Year to date	210,613,006	164,565,194	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
98	98½	200	Acme Tea 1st pf	98	98	98	98	...
19¼	20	400	Advance Rumely	20½	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
78	79¼	7,500	Ajax Rubber	75½	81	75¾	78½	...
13	13½	3,100	Alaska Gold Mines	13⅜	13½	13	13	−⅛
8	8¼	600	Alaska Juneau	8¼	8¼	8	8	−⅛
34½	34¾	4,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35	35¼	34	34¾	−⅛
90	91	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	−⅛
102½	103½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	103	103	103	103	...
106½	106¾	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	106¼	107	106¼	106½	+1⅛
62¾	62¾	900	Am. Can	62⅜	62⅝	62⅛	62⅜	...
77	77⅛	9,950	Am. Car & Fdry	77	77⅜	76⅝	77⅛	−⅛
53	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	+⅛
16½	16⅝	500	Am. H. & Leather	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	−⅛
78½	78⅝	2,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	79¼	79½	78	78½	−⅛
29¾	30	9,400	Am. Ice Securities	29⅝	30⅜	29¼	30	+1
53½	54⅛	900	Am. Linseed pf	54	54	54	54	...
98¾	99⅛	24,100	Am. Locomotive	99¼	99¾	98¾	99¾	+⅜
107	108	200	Am. Locomotive pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	−⅛
10	10¼	900	Am. Malt	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
10	10¼	200	Am. Malt cf. of dep	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	...
116	116¼	5,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	116½	116⅝	115⅞	116	+⅛
116	117	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116½	116½	116½	116⅝	...
99½	100	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100	100	99½	100	+⅛
96¾	97	500	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96	96¾	96	96¾	+⅛
147	155	500	Am. Snuff	150	151	150	151	+1
71⅜	71¼	10,500	Am. Steel Fdries	69	72	69	71¼	+2⅛
115½	116½	550	Am. Sugar Ref	115⅜	115⅜	113⅝	115⅜	+⅛
127⅜	128	2,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	127⅜	128	127⅛	127⅞	−⅛
2	2¼	4,500	Am. T. & T. rights	2¼	2¼	2 1-16	2 1-16	...
109	110	300	Am. Tob. pf. new	109⅜	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛	−⅛
55½	55¾	1,700	Am. Woolen	56	56¼	55¾	55¾	−⅜
64⅜	65	2,100	Am. Writing P. pf	64⅜	64⅝	64	64⅞	...
60¼	60⅞	2,000	Am. Zinc L. S	61¼	61¼	60¼	60¼	−⅜
78	79¼	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	−⅜
98	98¼	13,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	98¼	98¾	98	98	−⅛
70⅜	71¼	300	Associated Oil	70⅜	71¼	70⅜	71¼	...
105¼	106½	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅞	106½	105¼	105¼	−⅜
100⅜	100⅞	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅛	100⅞	100¼	100⅜	+⅛
16	17	100	At., Birm. & At	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
122	123	900	Atlantic Coast Line	123	123⅜	122	122	−⅜
145⅜	146	32,500	At., Gulf & W. I	147⅜	147⅞	137¼	145⅞	+0⅞
72½	72⅝	1,400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	71⅞	72	71⅞	72	+1⅛
80¾	81	45,800	Baldwin Loco	79	81⅜	78¼	80⅜	+2½
103	105	200	Bald. Loco. pf. x d	104½	104½	104½	104½	+1⅛
85¾	85⅞	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	86	86	85¾	85¾	−⅜
74	74½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	−⅜
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	193½	193½	193½	193½	...
1⅞	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
165	166¾	300	Barrett Co	165½	166¾	165½	165½	...
635	650	500	Bethlehem Steel	618	649	618	649	+39
83½	84¼	200	Bklyn Rap. T. x d	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	+⅝
89	91½	900	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	89½	91½	89	91½	−1½
72¾	73	5,900	Butte & Superior	73	73¼	72¼	72¾	−⅛
27	27½	6,700	California Petrol	28½	28½	26⅞	27½	−1⅛
59	60	3,300	California Pet. pf	61½	62	59	59	−2⅜
166¼	167¼	1,000	Canadian Pacific	168	168	167	167	...
109¼	109¾	13,700	Central Leather Co	109½	110¾	108½	109¼	−⅛
112	118	400	Chandler Motor	111½	112¾	111½	112¾	+⅛
67⅝	67¾	2,700	Chesap. & Ohio x d	68¼	68⅝	67⅛	67⅜	−⅛
15⅝	15⅞	2,200	Chi. Great Western	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
43⅝	44	1,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	−⅜
93¼	93¾	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+⅛
125	125½	100	Chi., M. St. P. pf	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¼	−⅜
39¼	39⅝	6,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	39⅝	40	39	39¼	−⅛
28⅞	29	39,800	Chile Copper	29⅝	30¼	28⅝	29	−1
68¼	68¾	2,900	Chino Copper	68⅞	69	68	68¼	−⅜
56	58	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	57	57	57	57	−1½
71½	72⅜	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	−⅛
56⅜	56½	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	56½	56⅞	56⅛	56½	−⅜
33⅝	34¼	100	Col. & Southern	34	34	34	34	−⅛
50⅜	51	18,500	Columbia Gas	51½	51⅝	49⅜	50⅝	−1¼
49½	50	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	49¾	49¾	49½	49½	+⅛
24½	25	100	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	24½	24½	24½	24½	−⅛
134½	135	200	Consolidated Gas	135	135	135	135	−⅜
127	128	1,900	Consol. Gas, Balt	128¾	127½	126¾	127	...
98	98¾	100	Continental Can	98½	98½	98½	98¼	−¾
28¾	29	32,000	Corn Products Ref	28¾	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	+⅛
112¾	113¼	2,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	113	113¼	112⅝	112½	−⅜
85⅞	86	12,200	Crucible Steel	85	86⅞	84⅜	85⅞	+⅝
120	122	300	Crucible Steel pf	121¾	121⅞	121	121	−1
67	67½	6,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	68	68	66⅝	67¼	...
99	99¼	600	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	99½	99¼	99½	99¼	...
216	225	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	220	222	220	222	+2
98	100	300	Deere & Co. pf	98	98	98	98	+½
45	46	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	46	46	45	45	−1½
43½	44	700	Distillers' Secur	43½	43½	43	43½	+⅜
21½	22	100	Dome Mines	22	22	22	22	+⅛
76	78	100	Driggs-Seabury	75¾	75¾	75¼	75½	+1⅜
7⅛	7½	200	Duluth, S. S. & A	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
13½	15	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
37⅛	38	30,100	Erie	38¼	38⅜	37½	37⅜	−⅛
52½	53	500	Erie 1st pf	53⅜	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	−⅛
42½	43	300	Erie 2d pf	42¾	43	42⅝	42⅝	−⅛
41¾	42	970	Gaston, Wms. & W	42¾	43	41	41	−⅞
300	314¼	100	General Chemical	312½	312½	312½	312½	−2¼
116½	118	100	Gen. Chemical pf	117	117	117	117	+1⅜
150½	181	2,200	General Electric	181	181⅜	180	180¾	−⅛
119¾	120	400	General Motors pf	120	120	120	120	...
69¼	69¾	900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	68½	69¼	68⅜	69¼	+⅛
106	107	900	Granby, Consol.)	105¼	106¼	103¾	106	+1
117¼	117⅜	700	Great Northern pf	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117¾	+⅛
43½	44⅛	3,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	44	44⅞	44	44	...
51½	52	200	Greene-Cananea	52	52	51¾	51¾	−⅛
160	165	300	Gulf States Steel	168	168	165	165	−1
108	110	340	Gulf States St. 1st pf	110	110	109	109	...
106¾	107¼	600	Illinois Central	108	108	107⅛	107⅛	+⅜
69	69½	5,500	Inspiration Copper	69½	69½	68¾	69¼	+⅛
18	18¼	3,300	Interboro Consol	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	−⅛
75¾	76	1,600	Interboro Con. pf	75½	76¼	75½	76	+1¼
21	22	300	Int. Agricultural	22	22	21¼	21¼	...
121	124	400	Int. Harvester N. J	124	124	124	124	+1
80	83	200	Int. Harvest. Corp	82	82	80	80	−3½
113¾	..	600	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	113¾	114	113¾	114	+1⅜
..	..	200	Int. Mercantile Mar	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	...
..	47⅞	45,000	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r	47	48¼	46⅞	47⅝	+1½
117	117⅜	27,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr	115¾	118⅜	115¾	117¼	+⅞
..	48¼	2,200	Int. Nickel	47⅞	48	47⅞	47⅞	+⅛
146	146	6,200	Int. Paper	64	65¼	63	65	+1
104¼	104¾	4,400	Int. Paper pf	105¾	107¼	105¾	107¼	+1½
..	..	450	Iowa Central	8	9	8	9	...
..	..	300	Kansas City South	27¼	27¾	27¼	27½	−⅛
..	..	100	Kan. City South. pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+⅜
..	..	300	Kelly Spring Tire	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	−⅛
..	..	150	Kelly Spring T. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	−1
..	..	15,800	Kennecott Copper	57	57	56½	56⅞	...
..	..	100	Kings Co. E. L. & P	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	−⅛
..	..	4,300	Lackawanna Steel	104⅞	105¼	104	104½	+⅛
..	..	100	Lake Erie & West	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	−⅛
..	..	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	−⅛
..	..	3,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	32½	32½	32½	32½	−⅛
..	..	1,200	Lehigh Valley	82¾	82¾	81¾	81¾	−⅜
..	..	100	Long Island	32	32	32	32	−2½
..	..	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	89	89	89	89	−⅛
..	..	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	234	234	232	232	−3
..	..	500	Mackay Cos. pf. x d	65	65	65	65	...
..	..	300	Manhattan Shirt	73½	74	73½	74	+⅝
..	..	2,100	Maxwell Motors	74¼	75¼	74	75¼	+⅜
..	..	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	82¼	82¼	81¾	81¾	−⅜
..	..	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	50	50	50	50	...
..	..	100	May Dept. St. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+⅛
..	..	2,600	Mexican Petroleum	108¼	109	107¾	108¼	+⅛
..	..	2,200	Miami Copper	46¼	46¾	46	46⅛	−⅛
..	..	500	Minn. & St. L. new	33	33⅜	33	33	−⅛
..	..	6,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¾	12¼	11¾	11¾	−⅜
..	..	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	22¼	22½	21¾	21¾	−⅜
..	..	1,900	Missouri Pacific	20¼	20¾	19	19¼	−1⅛
..	..	5,500	Mo. Pacific w. i	20¼	20¾	19	19	−2
..	..	11,200	Mo. Pacific pf	37	37¼	35⅜	35⅜	−1¾
..	..	800	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	63¾	63¾	63	63	−⅛
..	..	800	Montana Power	109⅞	110	108½	108½	−1⅜
..	..	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	122	122	122	+1⅛
..	..	10	Nat. City Bank	532	532	532	532	...
..	..	25,100	Nat. En. & St. Co	34¾	36¼	34¾	36	+1¼
..	..	100	Nat. En. & St. Co. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
..	..	10	Nat. Surety Co	289	289	289	289	...
..	..	9,000	Nevada Con. Cop	32	32	31¾	31¾	...
..	..	400	N. Y. Air Brake	170¾	171	170	170	−½
..	..	4,500	N. Y. Central	107½	108¼	107¼	107¼	−⅛
..	..	200	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	63	63	63	63	+⅛
..	..	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	+⅛
..	..	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	22½	22½	22	22⅜	+⅛
..	..	1,100	Norfolk Southern	29	31½	29	31¼	+2⅜
..	..	400	Norfolk & Western	140	140	140	140	...
..	..	1,000	North American	75	75	72¾	73	−1⅜
..	..	1,900	Northern Pacific	111	111¾	110¾	111¾	...
..	..	146	Nova Scotia S. & C	148	148	148	148	+1
..	..	9,300	Ohio Cities Gas	117	117	109	114	+2¾
..	..	1,000	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
..	..	2,000	Owens Bottle Mach	105	105	104	104¾	...
..	..	13,800	Pacific Mail	28¼	28¾	28	28¾	+2⅜
..	..	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36¼	37	36¼	37	+⅜
..	..	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	101	101	101	101	...
..	..	1,030	Penn. R. R	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	...
..	..	2,600	Philadelphia Co	45¼	45¾	44⅞	45¼	+⅜
..	..	100	P.,C.,C. & St. L. pf	93	93	93	93	−1
..	..	11,100	Pitts. Coal t r	56	56	54¾	54⅞	+⅛
..	..	2,000	Pressed Steel Car	82⅝	84	82⅜	83¼	+⅛
..	..	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	−⅛
..	..	150	Pullman Co	165	165	165	165	−1
..	..	400	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
..	..	1,900	Railway Steel Sp	59¼	59¾	58¾	58¾	+⅛
..	..	7,100	Ray Con. Copper	33	33½	32¾	33¼	+⅛
..	..	23,200	Reading	111	111⅝	110¾	111	+⅜
..	..	100	Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	+⅛
..	..	9,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	88⅝	88⅞	87¼	88¼	+½
..	..	116	Rep. Iron & S. pf	116	116	115¾	115¾	−⅛
..	..	1,000	St. L. & S. F. w i	28¼	28¾	28	28	−⅛
..	..	100	St. L. Southwestern	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	−⅛
..	..	200	St. L. Southw. pf	55	55⅝	55	55⅜	+⅛
..	..	1,100	Seaboard Air Line	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	−⅛
..	..	200	Seab. Air Line pf	38½	39¾	38½	38¾	+⅛
..	..	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	230	230	230	230	−⅛
..	..	1,600	Sears, R. & Co. pf	127½	128	127¼	127¼	+⅛
..	..	400	Shattuck-Arizona	33	33	32½	32¾	+⅛
..	..	1,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	82¾	83	81½	81½	−1½
..	..	2,300	Southern Pacific	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	−⅛
..	..	33,000	Southern Railway	32⅛	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	−⅛
..	..	1,500	Southern Ry. pf	70	70½	69¾	69¾	+⅛
..	..	4,100	Studebaker Co	120¼	121¾	120¼	121	+¼
..	..	1,300	Texas Co	205	205¼	204	204	−1
..	..	1,300	Texas Co. rights	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	−⅛
..	..	1,700	Texas & Pacific	19¾	20¼	19¼	19¾	+⅛
..	..	900	Third Avenue	52	52½	52	52½	+⅛
..	..	4,600	Tobacco Products	56½	57¾	56½	56¾	+⅛
..	..	300	Tol., St. L. & West	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	−⅛
..	..	100	Tol., St. L. & W. t r	11½	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
..	..	100	Underwood Typew	106	106	106	106	−1½
..	..	800	Union B. & P. Co	14¾	15	14¾	14¾	+⅛
..	..	600	U. B. & P. Co. new	113¼	113¼	113	113	...
..	..	7,800	Union Pacific	146¾	147	145⅜	145⅞	+⅛
..	..	200	Union Pacific pf	84	84	83¾	83¾	...
..	..	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	108	108	108	108	+1¼
..	..	300	United Cigar Stores	99½	99½	99	99	−1
..	..	100	United Drug	75	75	75	75	...
..	..	4,000	United Fruit	161	163⅜	160¼	161¼	+1¼
..	..	800	United Rys. Invest	12¾	12¾	12	12¼	−⅛
..	..	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	23	25	24½	25	+⅛
..	..	300	U. S. C. P. & F	27½	27½	27	27½	+⅛
..	..	6,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	134½	137	134	136	+1
..	..	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	105	105	105	105	+⅛
..	..	600	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	35¼	35⅞	35	35	−1
..	..	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−¼
..	..	800	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅞

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SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.6		Aug., 1919	97½	99½	6.50
Argen.Gov.Div.		Feb. 21, '17	98½	99½	4.75
Argen. Gov...6		May 12, '17	100⅝	100¾	5.70
Argen. Gov...6		May 12, '20	100¼	100½	4.95
City of Mont.6		May, 1918	99¾	100¼	6.00
City of Mont.6		Dec., 1917	100	100¼	5.00
City of Que..5		Apr., 1920	92	100	4.00
Dem. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	100¼	100¾	5.00
Dom. of Can..5		Apr. '21	99¾	99¾	5.00
Govt. of N. S.5		Oct. 15, '17	99	99¾	6.30
Italian Gov...6		Oct. 15, '17	100¼	101⅛	4.20
Norway, Gov.6		Feb., 1920	100	107	4.75
Norweg. Gov.6		Feb., 1926	97	99½	6.25
Prov. of Alb.5		May, 1920	98	100¼	4.85
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Ont.5		Dec., 1919	99¼	100¾	4.90
Prov. of N. B.		Apr., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Que.5		May, 1921	97½	98½	5.30
Prov. of Sask.5		May, 1936	97	98½	
Rep.of France.5		Is.of 1916	145	157	4.35
Russian Govt.6½		Aug.14, '26	288	293	
Do rubles...5½		Mar., 1918	99¼	100¼	4.35
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1929	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.90
Am. F. & L...6		Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T...4½		Feb., 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.25
Am. Thread..5		Jan., 1919	99⅜	99¾	5.50
Anacon. Con.5		Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	5.00
Anacon. Con.5		Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.12
A. T. & S. F.6		July 1, '19	99	100⅛	5.20
A.V.R.L. & P.6		June, 1921	102¾	103¾	5.20
Atl. & Pac. T.6		Sept., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.80
B'klyn R. T..5		May, 1918	100	102¾	4.30
C. F. R. & L..6		July, 1921	98⅜	100⅜	4.30
C. & W. Ind.5		Sept., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.25
Cuba-Am.Sug.		Apr., 1918	100	100¼	4.70
Can. North...5		Sept., 1917	99½	100	4.50
Can. North...6		July 10, '17	100	101	5.30
Can. North...6		July 10, '19	100	101	5.53
Can. Pac. Ry.6		Mar. 1, '24	102¾	103¼	5.00
Can. Pac. Ry.6		Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Dringe-Seaby..6		Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Dringe-Seaby..6		Dec., 1920	92	100	6.00
Dringe-Seaby..6		Mar., 1918	98		6.12½
East. F. & L..5		Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	3.37
Erie R. R...5½		Nov., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.57
Gen. Rubber..6		Nov., 1917	99¾	100	4.45
G. T. of Can.5		Nov., 1917	100	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.5		Aug., 1918	99	100	8.87
Hocking Val..5		Nov., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Inter. Harv...5		Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	4.75
Int. Paper..6		Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	4.37½
Kan. & E...5		June, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	5.40
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	5.70
Mo. Pacific..6		June, 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.80
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1918	99¾	100¾	4.85
Morgan & W.5		Dec., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
N. Y. N.H.&H.4½		May, 1917	99¾	100	4.60
N. Y. N.H.&H.4½		May, 1917	99¾	100	4.60
N. E. Nav.....5		May, 1920	100	101	4.50
Otis Elevator.6		Apr., '21	100⅜	100⅝	5.25
Penn. Co.....4½		June 1, '21	100¾	101¼	4.55
P. S. C. N. J.5		Mar., 1919	100¾		
Ram. A... Un.				80	11.50
Met. Co..5		Feb. 1, '18	88	90	4.50
Southern Ry...5		Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.33
Southern Ry...5		May, 1918	100¼	100⅝	
Wihouse El. & Mfg. Co.....5		Oct., 1917	100¼	101	3.80
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	100¼	100⅝	6.45
Wis. Cent. Co..5		Mar., 1918	97½	98½	5.50
W. U. T. & C.6		June, 1917	99½	100½	5.00
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.45
Wm. R. Ry...6		Jan. 15, '18	100¼	102	

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Receipts and expenditures for the month:

Customs receipts	$5,305,445	$20,804,915
Ord. internal revenue	9,586,615	179,752,782
Income tax	731,846	15,927,274
Miscellaneous	1,518,899	90,870,813
Total receipts	$17,180,705	$317,445,786
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	2,562,751	104,006,032
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	2,308,920	111,275,200
Expenditures	19,493,456	421,540,859

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

	1916.	Increase.
November gross	$9,488,626	$434,626
5 mos gross	53,053,891	3,513,655

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

4th week November	1,782,743	214,324
Month of November	5,916,975	956,725
July 1-Nov. 30	27,901,113	3,790,608

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$1,538,629	1,221,328	$317,301
Net aft. taxes	660,602	518,144	209,858
4 mos. gross	5,583,981	3,953,171	874,458
Net aft. taxes	1,729,757	1,226,497	*24,478
Surp. aft. chgs	1,143,657	447,032	

*Deficit.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	742,581	474,935	295,347
Net aft. taxes	199,064	100,686	47,854
Bal. av. for int	129,295	100,686	17,145
4 mos. gross	3,064,228	1,712,767	1,566,660
Net aft. taxes	852,021	494,225	357,227
Bal. av. for int	617,769	353,365	350,494

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
November gross	1,473,372	921,004	321,004
5 mos. gross	6,811,190	4,613,990	1,227,301

Public Utilities.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,416,987	1,188,900	228,087
Net earnings	393,965	349,366	44,547
Total income	434,142	189,440	244,702
Sur. aft. chgs	13,372,433	10,997,608	2,374,825
10 mos. gross	4,219,628	3,214,535	1,005,093
Net earnings	1,787,975	1,446,875	341,100
Total income	1,486,504	1,458,970	27,615
Interest chgs	436,100	401,000	780,894
Taxes	1,050,404	1,586,397	
Surplus	2,384,381		

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY for year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Operating revenue	2,904,484	2,365,878	538,606
Net operating revenue	1,281,603	940,827	340,776
Surplus after charges	544,973	700,949	
Surplus after dividends	77,471	24,709	52,761
Surplus June 30	125,270		

Miscellaneous.

ACME TEA CO. for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Sales	1,501,383	1,200,622	304,760
1st four mos.	7,790,753	6,627,978	1,162,775

McCRORY STORES CORPORATION for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Sales	604,188	464,299	139,889
11 months	5,559,594	4,687,240	872,354

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	43.25	43.75	43.75	44.25
Lead	7.75	....	7.87½	....
Spelter	12.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Antimony	14.00	....	*$80.00	....
Quicksilver	*$80.00	65.00	*80.00	65.00
Aluminium	*63.00	29.50	28.50	29.50
Iron, No. 2X	fdy. 28.50			

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 33¼@33⅝c. for first quarter, 1917; 31½@32c. second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	151	0	0	152	0	0
Copper, futures	143	10	0	145	0	0
	145	15	0	146	10	0
Tin, spot	187	5	0	188	10	0
Tin, futures	183	0	0	184	0	0
Spelter	80	10	0	80	10	0
Lead						

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,102,108 shares of stocks and $1,499,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 109,549; oils, 235,102, and mining, 757,457. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
9,800	‡Astna Exp...	8¾	9⅛	8½	9⅛
200	‡Alli. T. & R.	25	25	25	25
540	‡Am. Dr. Syn.	18⅝	18⅝	12¾	12¾
2,800	A. Sm. Sec.	7	7	6¾	6¾
1,200	‡Am. Pr...	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,265	‡Butler Chem.	2½	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
2,500	‡Butt. Judson	33¼	33¼	32½	33
1,000	‡Cal. Pack. C.	53¾	....	....	....
100	Can. Pac. C.	97	....	....	16½
1,500	Carwen Sti...	16½	16½	16½	16½
2,500	‡Central Fdy.	28¾	29	27½	29
1,200	‡Con. Fdy. pf.	48¾	49	47½	47½
300	‡Chalmers M.	35	35	34¼	34½
600	Char. I of A.	8	8	8	8
100	Chev. Motor.	92¼	92¼	90¾	90¾
400	‡Cr. Shipb....	10½	11	10¾	11
1,000	Emer. Phon...	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,250	Fed. Dyestuff & C. w. i...	*53	*49	*49	*50
800	‡Hart Bail Ca.	3¼	3½	3⅜	3½
1,000	Haskell & Bar. Car Co..	45½	*43¼	*43¼	44
1,350	‡Imp. Carb. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Int. Arms Fuse Exc. Corp..	24	24	24	24
6,000	††Joplin Ore S., new	40	45	40	44
300	Keystone Tire & Rubber..	16	18	13¾	15⅝
5,000	‡Lee T. Boat	9¾	10	9¾	10
100	Man. El. Sup.	36½	36½	36½	36½
100	Man. E. S. pf.	97	97	97	97
100	Martin Armd pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
100	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,000	‡Midvale Steel	68¾	68¾	68¾	69
1,500	‡N. Y. Shipb.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	N. Y. Transp.	13½	13½	13½	13½
2,000	N. Am. P. & P.	32	32	32	32
7,000	‡Pere Marq...	81	80	80	80
100	Pere Mar. pf.	73	73	72	73
400	‡Pere M. P. pf.	78	78	78	78
2,500	‡Pierce-Arrow	55¾	55¾	44¾	44¾
1,500	‡Rock I. w. i.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾
500	‡Rock I. pf. A	78¾	78¾	78	78¼
1,000	‡Rock I. pf. B	78¾	78¾	78	78¼
34	A. Smith Corp. pf.	98¼	98	97	98¼
6,500	‡Smith M. T.	6	6	5¾	5¾
100	Smith A. pf.	10	10	10	10
50	Transp. Springf. Body	58	58	58	58
1,200	‡Steel Alloys	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,000	Subm. B. Boat	37¼	37¼	36	36
1,500	‡Transue & W. Steel Forg..	48	48¼	47½	48¼
500	Triangle Film Corp.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	‡Un. Dyewd.	65	65	65	65
1,800	‡U. S. L. & H.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,700	U. S. Sm. Co.	60	60¼	60¼	60¼
2,500	‡Ute Coal	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,000	‡United Alloys Steel Corp.	54¾	56	54¾	55¼
1,200	‡Voca Phone Corp.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	‡Wabash-Pitt. Ter. w. i.	24	24	22	23¼
1,000	‡West. Pacific	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾
200	‡West. Pipeline	51	51	50¼	50¼
3,000	‡Wright M. Aircraft w. i.	39¾	39¾	72¼	73
1,100	‡Wright M. Aircraft pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	73
2,500	‡Zinc Concfrs	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
150	Illinois P. L.	230	230	230	+1
132	Ohio Oil	340	340	340	+1
100	Prairie Pipe	275	275	275	+3
10	South. P. L.	280	280	280	+1
800	St. O. of N. Y.	288	288	288	+1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Bar. O. & G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,800	Con. Mex. Oil (w. i. prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
650	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
1,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	15½	16	15½	15½
2,800	‡Federal Oil	24	24¼	23½	24
42,600	‡Houston Oil	24	24¾	23½	24¼
1,500	Ken.O.Ga pf.	74	74	74	74
1,000	Met. Petrol	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,000	‡Midwest Oil	19	19	19	19
5,000	‡Mission Oil	10	10	10	10
48,500	‡Okla. Oil	11	11	10¾	11
5,000	Okla. Oil pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
5,000	Okla. Prod.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
2,500	‡Omar O. & R.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
7,000	Penn. Gasoline	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
7,000	Royal Dutch	91	91	90	90
500	Sap. O. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
16,500	Sec. O. & R.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10,000	‡Simmons Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,000	‡Un. West. G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
5,000	Utah Pet. Co.	70	70	70	70
	(w. i. prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11,000	Vis. & Pet.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15,800	‡Victoria Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	‡Wes. Oil & G.	70	70	70	70
1,000	‡Wyo. Petrol	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	Ala.-B. Co. M. (w. i. prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,000	‡Alaska C. C.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14,000	‡Alaska G. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	‡Am. Con. C.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,500	‡Arizona Ch.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,400	‡Ariz. Cheda	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12,000	‡Atlanta	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,400	Big Jim	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15,000	Bingham Min.	20	20	19	19
6,000	‡Bisbee Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,400	‡Blue Bird (w. i. prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9,000	‡Booth	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,000	‡Boston & Ar.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,000	‡Butte Coal	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Butte Detroit	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Butte Ely	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Calaveras C.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Canada Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Cash Boy	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Cent. Eureka	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Cent. Ariz.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Chief Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Con. Ariz.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Con. Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Con. Mex.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Con. Nev.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Con. Ophir	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Con. Rep.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Con. Virginia	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Cortez	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Crown Res.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Dolores	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Du Pont Pow.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Du Pont Pow. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Hercules Powder pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Hercules Powder pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡International Arms	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡International Arms pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Nev. Hills	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Nev. Utah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

BONDS.

$200,000	‡Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89¼	89	89¼
55,000	‡Fr. Mun. 8s	97	97	97	97
7,000	‡Mid. st. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
7,000	Rus. G. 6½s	96	96	96	96
$9,000	‡Un. Rub. new 5½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
$60,000	‡Sin. Oil 6s	112	112	112	112
$500,000	‡Un. R. Co. 1 year 5½s	98¼	98¼	97¾	97¾
$20,000	‡Un. K. Oil 1 year 5½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

Note—Dec. 7, 26,700 United Mines of Arizona.

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Dated.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance T. & R. pf.	85	90	85	90
Am. Ink Corp.	72	75	73	80
Am. Sum. Tob. pf.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. b.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Fuel Light & Power	110	120	110	120
Fuel Motors pf.	100	105	100	105
Fisk Rub.	120	130	120	130
General Motors pf.	100	105	100	105
Grant Motor Car	1¾	2	1¾	2
Keystone Tire & Rub.	13	15	13	15
Kathodion Bronze pf.	90	95	90	95
Lee Rubber & Tire	10	12	10	12
Martin Arms	1¾	2	1¾	2
Mitchell Motors	1¾	2	1¾	2
Mexican Petr. pf.	100	105	100	105
Transportation	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nec. St. & W.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Republic Motor Truck	1¾	2	1¾	2
Spring Arld Indy pf.	90	100	90	100
Weed Sulphide	1¾	2	1¾	2
United Profit Sharing	1¾	2	1¾	2
Wilson Packing	1¾	2	1¾	2
World Film	1¾	2	1¾	2

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	5	6	5	6
General Ref. & Prod.	210	220	210	220
Pierce Oil	10	12	10	12
Tide Water	1¾	2	1¾	2
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	87	88	87	88

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
American Brass	1¾	2	1¾	2
Atlas Powder pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Babcock & Wilcox	1¾	2	1¾	2
Bullard	1¾	2	1¾	2
Can. Fdy. Pow.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Can. Explosives pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Canada Car pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Canada Cartridge	1¾	2	1¾	2
Dom. Cartridge pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Du Pont Pow.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Du Pont Pow. pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Hercules Powder pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
International Arms	1¾	2	1¾	2
International Arms pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nat. Brass	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nat. Brass pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nat. Arms	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nat. Arms pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nat. Acme	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nat. Acme pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nat. Ammunition	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nat. Ammunition pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nat. Ammunition w. i.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Nat. Ammunition w. i. pf

COTTON IN COLLAPSE, WITH 91-POINT LOSS

Maximum Break Lowers Prices $4 a Bale in Market Without Rallying Power.

GINNING REPORT AIDS SLUMP

Census Bureau's Figures Enough in Excess of Expectations to Get Bearish Construction.

Cotton showed pronounced weakness yesterday, and at one time the decline attained the proportions of a collapse. The Census Report on ginning was sufficiently in excess of current expectations to receive a bearish construction and consequently led to an increase in bliss as to the size of the crop. The opening was weak, at declines averaging about 30 points, and the market exhibited absolutely no rallying power. The maximum break carried prices off about $4 per bale from Thursday's closing, and the net loss for the day was a trifle over $3 per bale.

The Census Bureau placed the amount of cotton ginned to Dec. 1 at 10,000,000 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 11,449,000 bales last year. The ginning of cotton ought to be over 12,000,000 bales, and the Conservative estimates estimate that 1,000,000 bales remain to be ginned.

Probably the market would not have shown the extreme weakness it displayed but it not been for the fact that some of the most aggressive bulls have been quietly unloading cotton on every rally. A few days ago their comments were distinctly optimistic, and no one looked for any such collapse as took place. Yesterday's break came from practically all quarters. Wall Street and Western longs were liquidating, and for a time it looked as if their sales would be in excess of the buying. There was no particular news feature to account for the weakness, which was the result of a general desire to get out of cotton. There was no buying power to speak of, and the market was entirely at the mercy of the bears.

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a fair business done on Exchange, with prices ruling 14 points lower. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales, including 4,000 American. Closed easy.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	11.90	11.90	11.80	11.80	12.00
Mar.-April	11.92	11.93	11.83	11.83	12.03
May-June	11.92	11.93	11.83	11.83	12.03
July-Aug.	11.92	11.93	11.83	11.83	12.03
Sept.-Oct.	11.77	11.78	11.68	11.68	11.88

The 1237 bids to Liverpool were: January, 12.06; March, 12.75; May, 13.06; July, 12.90; October, 12.17@12.18. The market there was 8@16 to open 24 to 28 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Sat.	Stocks.	Last Sat.
Galveston	13,091	10,939	330,819	321,030
New Orleans	4,370	1,000	201,000	211,000
Mobile	370	1,000	21,122	21,130
Savannah	8,630	5,172	219,502	229,350
Charleston	1,100	2,000	50,000	57,000
Wilmington	1,000	1,000	27,000	27,000
Norfolk	9,000	8,125	101,611	120,028

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,193	2,215	146,423	204,417
Memphis	6,152	12,149	277,720	313,374
St. Louis	1,262	12,700	20,906	13,836
Houston	10,667	9,000	269,048	217,680

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Sat.	Last Sat. Last Yr.
Galveston	12,500 to 15,000	21,122	11,281
New Orleans	6,000 to 7,500	11,313	7,161

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to the list Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, Bankers' trust Company certificates of deposit representing 224,975 shares of stock of the par value of $100 each, deposited under the plan and agreement of Nov. 1, 1916, for the reorganization of the railway company. The Exchange has admitted to dealings Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company-Central Trust Company certificates of deposit for first preferred stock, assessment paid and full paid; for second preferred stock, assessment part paid and full paid, and common stock, assessment part paid and full paid.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has ruled that transactions in certificates of deposit for Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company first mortgage 40 year 5 per cent. bonds except those for cash, on Dec. 8, 1916, will be "ex" the Wheeling & Lake Erie certificates of deposit, and that thereafter certificates of interest with or without coupon, as to certificate of interest will be a delivery.

The Ohio Public Utility Commission has authorized the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company to issue $1,200,000 car trust certificates, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of steel hopper cars. Owing to the scarcity of coal cars in the State, the commission authorized the issue without the customary formal hearing.

The Illinois Gas Company has sold to Sidney Spitzer & Co. $350,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds maturing serially from July, 1918, to July, 1930. Proceeds are to be expended in the purchase of properties and payment of additions and improvements that have been made.

The Bankers Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent in the United States of the Chalmers Motor Corporation and the National Acme Company, and as registrar of the International Motor Corporation.

The Pere Marquette committee has extended until the close of business, Dec. 10, the time within which holders of certificates of deposit for refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds may make payments and receive subscription warrants. More than 91 per cent. of the certificates are subject to the plan and agreement.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., agency in New York has received word of the opening with the approval of the Minister taken by the British from Germany. The new branch is at Dar es Salaam, formerly the principal port of German East Africa.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Jacket	.04
Andes	.32	Kentucky	.03
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.24
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.05
Caledonia	.19	Ophir	.19
Challenge Con.	.05	Overman	.04
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.13	Sierra Nevada	.55
Exchequer	.03	Union Con.	.35
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mexican dollars	.50½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.05	D'field Daisy	.05
Blairex	.45	Florence	.20
Jim Butler	.55	G'field Con.	.07
Tonopah	.60	G'field Merger	.01
Montana	.09	Great Bend	.08
Midway	.22	Kewanaa	.26
Nevada Exten.	.13	Silver Pick	.34
Monarch Pitts.	.10	Spearhead	.34
Montana	.19	OTHER DISTRICTS	
North Star	.13	Big Jim	1.22½
Rescue	.25	Nevada Hills	.30
Tonopah Exten.	4.80	Packard	.43
Tonopah Nevada	0.50½	Rochester	.74
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.25
Atlanta	.09	United Eastern	5.00
Booth	.12	United Mines	1.95
Comb. Fraction	.06	White Caps	....
D'field B. B.	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.78¾	.78¾	Gold Sov.	.7¼	.7¼
Dr. J'pot.	.10¾	.10¾	Granite	.70	.70
Elkton	.23	.24	Isabella	.23¾	.23¼
Findley	.41	.47	McKinney	.28	.32
Findley	.6	.6¼	Portland	.200	.210
Golden C.	.27¼	.27¼	Vindicator	.149	.151
Gold Dol.	.3	.4	U. Gold M.	.23	.24

TO REFINANCE BRAZILIAN RY.

French Bankers to Raise $5,000,000 and Manage Property.

A plan for reorganizing the Brazilian Railway Company has been agreed upon by W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, who is the receiver, and local and European bankers. The proposal provides for the raising of $5,000,000 new capital in France, sanction for the transaction having been secured from the French Government. The French have $100,000,000 invested in the property, which was organized with Alexander E. Orr, Percival Farquhar and the late Lispenard Stewart.

The existing funded securities will not be disturbed, although they may be made income bonds instead of mortgages unless both securities are well built up. The company's principal obligation is an issue of $60,000,000 Sao Paulo 4 per cent. bonds, which were guaranteed by the Brazilian Government. The company will be managed after the reorganization by French bankers and financiers.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced a further decline under heavy liquidation, prompted by the unfavorable weather and reports that two steamers had been sunk on the Atlantic coast. Cash markets were dull, with prices unchanged to ½c lower. Minneapolis receipts, 273 cars, against 284 cars last week and 284 cars a year ago. Duluth, 37 cars, against 39 cars last week and 39 cars a year ago. Chicago, 30 cars, against 30 cars last week and 30 cars a year ago. Winnipeg, 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 bushels last week and 1,000,000 bushels a year ago. Primary receipts, 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 bushels last week and 1,000,000 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago, No. 1 hard, $1 1/8 on track; No. 1 northern, $1 1/8 on track; No. 2 northern, $1 1/8 on track; No. 3 spring, $1 1/8 on track; No. 2 red winter, $1 1/8 on track; No. 3 red winter, $1 1/8 on track. New York, No. 2 red, $1 1/8 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Manitoba, $1 1/8 f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, $1 1/8 f.o.b. afloat.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.01
May	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.05
July	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.03

CORN.

The corn market showed firmness at times, but closed easy. Cash markets were dull, with prices ½c lower. Minneapolis receipts, 2 cars, against 2 cars last week and 2 cars a year ago. Duluth, 1 car, against 1 car last week and 1 car a year ago. Chicago, 30 cars, against 30 cars last week and 30 cars a year ago. Winnipeg, 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 bushels last week and 1,000,000 bushels a year ago. Primary receipts, 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 bushels last week and 1,000,000 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago, No. 2 yellow, 72c; No. 3 yellow, 71c; No. 2 white, 72c; No. 3 white, 71c; No. 2 mixed, 71c; No. 3 mixed, 70c. New York, No. 2 yellow, 75c f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 mixed, 75c f.o.b. afloat.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	72	71	71	72	65
May	75	74	74	75	68
July	73	72	72	73	67

OATS.

Oats were lower under selling by commission houses and by some professional traders. Cash markets were dull, with prices ½c lower. Minneapolis receipts, 1 car, against 1 car last week and 1 car a year ago. Duluth, 1 car, against 1 car last week and 1 car a year ago. Chicago, 30 cars, against 30 cars last week and 30 cars a year ago. Winnipeg, 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 bushels last week and 1,000,000 bushels a year ago. Primary receipts, 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 bushels last week and 1,000,000 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago, No. 3 white, 43½@44c; No. 4 white, 42½@43½c; No. 3 mixed, 42½@43½c; No. 4 mixed, 42½@43½c. New York, No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3 white, 46c; No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 3 mixed, 45c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	43	42	42	43	39
May	46	45	45	46	42
July	44	43	43	44	40

PROVISIONS.

After opening lower in sympathy with a break in the grain markets, provisions displayed strength, and prices were higher at the close. Western packers were the principal buyers, and there was a good demand from commission houses. Chicago receipts were 17,000 hogs, against 20,000 last week and 40,000 a year ago.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Jan.	10.95	10.90	10.92	10.97	8.50
May	10.95	10.90	10.92	10.97	8.52
Ribs—					
Jan.	12.02	11.95	12.00	12.02	8.00
May	12.17	12.10	12.15	12.22	8.00
Pork—					
Jan.	20.00	20.00	20.05	20.72	17.00
May	20.62	20.77	20.85	20.90	17.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil felt the influence of the break in other commodities, especially that in cotton, and prices were depressed. Sales, 2,000 barrels. Prices were 10 to 20 points lower, closing steady at 40@50 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
December	12.14	12.10	12.09	12.19
January	12.00	12.00	12.00@12.11	12.09
February	12.00	12.00	12.00@12.11	12.09
March	12.01	12.01	12.01@12.02	12.09
April	12.01	12.01	12.01@12.02	12.09
May	12.01	12.01	12.01@12.02	12.09
June	12.08	12.08	12.08@12.09	12.16
July	12.08	12.08	12.08@12.09	12.16

COFFEE.

While comparatively quiet, the coffee market shared the recognition noted in other commodities during yesterday's trading, and closed at a net rise of nine points. Sales were reported of about 20,750 bags. The local market for Rio 7s and 10s for Santos 4s, and 10½c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
December			7.00@7.01	6.92
January			6.98@7.00	6.90
February			6.11@6.12	6.18
March	6.28	6.20	6.26@6.28	6.30
April			6.24@6.26	6.30
May	6.45	6.35	6.43@6.45	6.51
June			6.41@6.45	6.51
July	6.57	6.50	6.52@6.53	6.59
August			6.50@6.52	6.59
September			6.10@6.02	6.05
October	6.70	6.66	6.67@6.70	6.75
November			6.72@6.75	6.80
December			6.74@6.75	6.80

SUGAR.

Sugar futures had an irregular opening, 2 points lower to 1 point higher, but later steadied on support from leading Cuban interests, which steadied the entire list and caused some short covering. There were reports that the Sugar Committee had entered the market for raw sugar, but the close developed a steadier tendency, with some of the offerings withdrawn. Prices at 4½c, cost and freight, having been withdrawn. Sales, 22,000 tons, as follows: Centrifugals, 5.60c; molasses, 4.82c; cost and freight, 4½c.

Prices in refined sugar were unchanged at 7.20c for fine, but trading was inactive, with the country inclined to limit operations to the hand-to-mouth requirements. While there was no fresh business reported in the local market for raw sugar, the tone at the close developed a steadier tendency, with some of the offerings withdrawn at 4½c, cost and freight, having been withdrawn. Sales, 22,000 tons, as follows: Centrifugals, 5.60c; molasses, 4.82c; cost and freight, 4½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,480 packages. The declining tendency continues, and prices are 1@1½c lower on all grades of table butter, both fresh and held. At the reduced figures demand is still slack. Ladles have contributed to the general city made, and packing stock is ½@1c lower. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, (specials,) per lb., 37½@38c; extras, 92 score,) 37c; firsts, 90@91 score,) 34½@36c; seconds, 83 to 87 score,) 34@35c; thirds, 33@33½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, (specials,) 38½@39c; extras, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 34@34½c; process, higher than extras, (specials,) 36@37c; extras, 34½@34¾c; seconds, 33½@34c. Thirds, 32½@33c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 36½@37c; good to prime, 35@36c; common to fair, 30@34½c; renovated, extras, 34c; firsts, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30@32c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32@33c; ladles, June make, firsts, 30½@31c; current make, firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 29c; lower grades, 28@28½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29c; No. 2, 28@28½c; lower grades, 26½@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,310 cases. Arrivals fresh and refrigerator eggs continue light. Demand is of small proportions, and the market is unsettled and irregular. The proportion of really fine qualities is small, and for those grades prices are fairly well sustained. There is some improvement in the freshness of the general receipts of Southern stock and a lessening preference for the highest qualities. Medium and lower grades are moving slowly, with prices tending in buyers' favor. Storage eggs are again lower, but at the close there seemed to be a little more call, and the feeling, while irregular and unsettled, is by some regarded as satisfactory. Nearby white eggs are moving a little better in the best grades, and prices are fairly steady as last quoted. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 48c; extra firsts, 46@47c; firsts, 41½@45c; seconds and lower grades, 37@41c; Fall gathered, poor to good, 30@37c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 33@34c; No. 2 and to nearer, 30@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; under grades, 27@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 31½c; firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29½@30c; lower grades, 27@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@53c; ordinary to good, 45@47c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 40@50c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 45@50c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 43@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 50@53c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@45c.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Halidan Court on Washington Heights Held at $350,000 Sold to William Grant for Investment—Two Big Auction Sales—Upper West Side Properties Traded.

An important Washington Heights investment deal was announced yesterday by L. F. Hall, who sold for the Hanover Mortgage Company to William Grant, President of the Bridgeberry Realty Company, Halidan Court, a six-story elevator apartment house on the southwest corner of Broadway and 189th Street.

The structure, which occupies a plot 100 by 100, is fully rented, and was held at $350,000. In part payment the buyer gave 268 Main Street, Danbury, Conn., a three-story business building, on a lot 23 by 80, held at $80,000.

This is Mr. Grant's second investment on the Heights. About a year ago he purchased the six-story elevator apartment house on the southwest corner of 190th Street and Broadway, held at about $300,000, through the same broker.

Two Big Auction Sales.

Chief interest in the realty market yesterday centred in the Vesey Street Auction Room, where Thomas J. Healy sold at Receiver's sale the former holdings of William Byrne of $175 a third was also sold under foreclosure action.

The various properties covering the block front on the north side of Rumson Road, adjoining the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club. There are two large residences, gardener's cottage, and a stable-garage on the property.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for Joseph O. Eaton, formerly of Montclair, now of Cleveland, Ohio, to Jansen Noyes of Montclair, the brick and stucco residence situated at 181 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair. The grounds comprise about an acre of land.

November Building Shows Gain.

According to reports received by Dun's Review from seventy-eight cities, building projections during November call for the expenditure of $58,851,502, a gain of 6.9 per cent. as compared with the corresponding month last year. New York City' builders filed plans totaling $7,727,963, a falling off from last year of $5,136,859, or 39.9 per cent.

Cities outside New York make a favorable showing, the aggregate value of the permits granted at seventy-seven points amounting to $51,123,539, an increase of over 50 per cent. Only twenty-nine centres report a falling off from a year ago.

Realty Notes.

Proceedings have been begun in the Supreme Court by the Irving Savings Institution against Charles Arthur Richardson, as executor of the will of Mary Richardson, to foreclose a mortgage for $100,000 on property at 7 and 9 East Fifty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue. The mortgage was made on May 1, 1913. The property is the former home of Edward Dale Lee, and it is the new owner's intention to make extensive improvements.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Benjamin Harris sold for Annie B. Ritterband to an investing client of Preidus & Co. 8 West 125th Street, a six-story new law tenement on a plot 50.11 by 99.11.

Charles F. Noyes Company sold for the McCormick Estate the five-story store and tenement property 53-57 Cherry Street, covering plot 75 by 65, between Rosevelt Street and James Slip. The property was valued at $20,000 and will be held by the purchaser as an investment. No trade was involved.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold the one-family semi-detached brick and stone residence, 2170 Sixty-sixth Street, on a plot 20 by 100, Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, near the Twenty-second Avenue station of the Sea Beach Subway, to William Page for occupancy.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to a firm of builders 60 feet on Seventy-sixth Street, 300 feet east of Nineteenth Avenue; also 60 feet on Seventy-seventh Street, 300 feet east of Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Long Island.

The T. B. Ackerson Company sold at Brightwaters, Long Island, a seven-room stucco and frame Moorish cottage on Brooklyn Boulevard to George W. Wood of Brooklyn, a plot 100 by 150 on Ackerson Boulevard "in the Pines" to Miss Amy Borden of Paterson, N. J., and a corner plot 100 by 150 "In the Pines" on Peters Boulevard and Ontario Drive to Frederic L. Pearson.

Staten Island.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to G. Amato a plot 20 by 100 upon which he will build a bungalow, to L. Rivera a plot 40 by 100; to C. Gibilaro, a plot 20 by 100; to L. Labita, a plot 20 by 100, and to S. Soliano, a plot 20 by 100, all fronting on Washington Avenue, South Beach, S. I.

Max Bache purchased from the estate of Mary E. D. Holbrook a tract of fourteen acres located at South Beach, S. I., lying west of Sand Lane and fronting several hundred feet on the beach. The property has been owned by the Holbrook family since 1793. In connection with this sale Mr. Bache also purchased from A. W. Hutchinson, who held a lease on this property for a number of years and conducted a bungalow renting colony known as "Camp Warren," all the improvements including thirty-six bungalows, bowling alleys, dancing pavilion, stores, garage, &c.

$90,000 Newark, N. J., Trade.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh sold for Charles T. Shipman the property located at 402 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., consisting of stores and apartments held at $90,000. The purchaser was James Banister, President of the Banister Shoe Company, who gave in part payment his estate at Basking Ridge, N. J., held at $30,000.

New Jersey.

Mrs. H. F. Hadden's Rumson Road property has been purchased by Bernon S. Prentice of New York. The sale was effected by William H. Hinjelmann. The property comprises about five acres of land with a frontage of nearly 500 feet on the north side of Rumson Road, adjoining the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club. There are two large residences, gardener's cottage, and a stable-garage on the property.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to a firm of builders 60 feet on Seventy-sixth Street, 300 feet east of Nineteenth Avenue; also 60 feet on Seventy-seventh Street, 300 feet east of Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

9th Av, s e corner of 155th St, for a six-story apartment house; cost, $60,000. Schwartz & Gross, architects.

Manhattan Av, e s 70.5 ft s of Union Square, for a one-story store; cost, $1,000. Schwartz & Gross, architects.

Lexington Av, s e corner of 100th St, for a six-story apartment house; cost, $60,000. Schwartz & Gross, architects.

Lexington Av, s e corner of 103d St, for a six-story apartment house; cost, $60,000. Schwartz & Gross, architects.

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

96D, 251 WEST.—Outside room, running water, electricity, for refined business man. Kirkpatrick.

96D, 678 West End Av.)—Double room; two gentlemen; fine environment; electricity.

97TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small room; newly furnished; bathroom; all conveniences.

97TH, 125 WEST.—Absolutely clean, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; gentleman; $4.

97TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity; suite or large room, bath; elegantly furnished; gentleman or couple. Apt. 9.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private home, Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; telephone, bath.

103D, 208 WEST, (Broadway.)—Double parlors, reasonable to respectable young girls; telephone. Apt. 5.

104TH, 130 WEST.—Room, running water, telephone, electric lights, &c.; all traffic facilities; no other roomers; $4. Enkes.

107TH, 210 West, (Apt. 35.)—Double, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment; refined homelike environment; cleanliness prevailing; with or without board.

113TH, 607 WEST.—Large, light rooms, handsomely furnished, single or en suite; running water; private family; select apartment; northeast corner Broadway. Phone 6700 Morningside. Apartment 63.

115TH, 156 WEST.—Light, airy room; private house; refined Jewish family; two gentlemen.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well furnished corner suite, single rooms, sunny; refined people Apt. 2.

123RD, 323 WEST.—Business woman; newly furnished; telephone, electricity, elevator; moderate. Harvey.

123D, 7 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; suitable for two; heated.

124TH, 441 WEST, (Apt. 44.)—Large room; all conveniences; reasonable. Mayer.

125TH, 621 WEST.—Large, sunny, steam-heated room; one flight; conveniences; reasonable. Duell.

142D, 605 WEST.—Newly furnished outside room; overlooking Drive; elevator apartment. Scott.

142D, 620 WEST.—A handsome suite of two rooms, with running water, on large court in elevator apartment; no meals; $11. Apt. 32.

143D, 617 WEST.—Outside room; large, sunny; near Drive; elevator. Apt. 2.

160TH, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Attractively furnished; closets; hot and cold water; tiled bath adjoining; private American home.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 112, (110th St.)—Business couple, Christians, offer gentleman; large, cheerful room, facing grounds St. John Divine; high-grade, fireproof building; near bathroom; $7.50. Apartment 81.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454, (Apt. 49.)—Single room, private bath, $5 weekly; gentlemen only; reference.

IN the 70's, one block from subway, two attractive, sunny, exclusive, homelike; highest reference; gentlemen preferred. P 181 Times.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE ROOM, adjoining bath; $5; gentlemen. Audubon 7191, before 10 A. M.

RIVERSIDE, 567, (157th subway.)—Neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences; home cooking. 4 D.

RIVERSIDE, 78.—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; private house, 79th St.

WEST END AV., 674.—Owner's residence; large room; furnished, unfurnished; one gentleman.

WEST END, 896.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, two connecting bedrooms wanted. Phone Riverside 7809. P 84 Times.

TWO refined young men desire room, bath, Manhattan. P 86 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

107TH ST., 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; steam, electricity, phone.

107TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

137TH, 557 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 6539 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private baths; table guests; references.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

67TH, 323 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private bath; home surroundings; excellent table.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Elegant, large room; couple, gentleman; bath; French cooking; telephone.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; suite and large room, private baths; also small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large room, with board; private bath; ideal location.

72D, 139 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable home; near subway; reference.

73D, 175 WEST.—Desirable rooms, nicely furnished; convenient to subway and L; good board.

75TH, 130 WEST.—Desirable hall room with superior board; reference.

75TH, 234 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; hot water supply; steam heat; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; other rooms; excellent cuisine; reasonable; telephone.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Elegant suite; rose velvet carpets; draperies match gray enameled furniture; bath; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; two rooms and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new, high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, dressing room, electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

99TH, 300 WEST.—Private family, Christian, has large, sunny apartment, office to business man HOME; unusually attractive, with every comfort and convenience. Apt. 6W. Phone Riverside 9174.

162D, 503 WEST.—Private, refined home for refined gentlemen or couple; near Riverside; exceptionally large rooms, bath, telephone; board optional; references given, required.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence; service and surroundings unusual.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Table boarders wanted; private boarding house; excellent home cooking.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—The Columbia.—Pleasant, well-heated rooms; good board; Christian home. Telephone Morningside 4021.

140TH, 546 WEST.—Three bright rooms; bath; together, separate; board. 2757 Audubon.

140TH, 544 WEST. — Nice, healthy location; The Audubon; few bright rooms; excellent board; very reasonable. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.

50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Sea Air. Quietness. Social Parlors. Smoking Room. Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Attractive, large, sunny rooms, suitable two; separate beds; references; automatic elevator; table guests.

WEST END, 524, (86th.)—Suite, private bath; rooms; excellent table; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. "30 Minutes from Broadway." I have two very desirable suites of parlor, bedroom, and private bath available at $28 and $50 per week, including board for two. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; note! one block from East Orange station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 3024.

W. T. READE, Proprietor.

MRS. IDA MARKS, from Far Rockaway and New York, has opened a beautifully appointed home in Lakewood, N. J., with large grounds for outdoor sports. Also fully equipped gymnasium; first-class table and service, also individual attention to every guest assured. 706 Madison Av., Lakewood. Phone 443 Lakewood, New York address, 239 West 71st. Phone 8897 Columbus.

Pennsylvania.

Wyalusing, Towanda, Pa.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms with bath; excellent table; nurse's home; also care for elderly people or semi-invalids. Booklet.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AGENCY FORD CARS.

Complete line 1917 models, parts, accessories, free trucks; business autos, $495, complete; one ton, $600; 3½ tons, $700; installment payments; used cars, $100 up; new 1917 Ford touring, $360. McCORMICK & Rising, Inc., 1917 Third Av., at 149th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BENZ.—A 80 H. P. Benz Speedster; cost $3,500; painted white; 6 wire wheels; 9 new tires; complete equipment; powerful and speedy; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th St.

CADILLAC 1915 Model 51 seven-passenger touring car, eight-cylinder; overhauled, repainted, refitted with Silvertown cords all around; full Delco lighting, starting system, engine-driven pump, Waltham clock, Warner speedometer, full set tools, extra rim, &c.; bargain to immediate purchaser.

CADILLAC RUNABOUT, 1916, Model 53, in very fine condition; driven less than 2,500 miles; four good tires, extras; a great bargain in a high-grade car.

CADILLAC RUNABOUT, 1915, Model 51; overhauled, repainted, refitted with U. S. nobby on rear, plain treads on front; in first-class mechanical shape; special rumble seat in rear. An Al bargain.

1916 OLDSMOBILE four-cylinder touring car; in excellent condition; good tires; will make price right.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. See Art. Phone Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC "8" TOURING, wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STEARNS KNIGHT "8," Fleetwood Limousine.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
WILLYS OVERLAND Special Limousine.
MERCER RACEABOUT, Very Fast.
OLDSMOBILE "8," 1916, Cabriolet.
HUDSON 1912 SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1914, BR'GH'M, wire wh'ls $1,100.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIM., $2,100.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN, $1,550.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOUR., $950.
HUDSON, 1916, "6-40," LIMOUSINE, $1,700.
WILLYS KNIGHT, 1916, BR'GHAM, $1,500.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BR'GHAM, $1,300.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE, $1,300.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAU., $1,400.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, Wire Wheels, $1,200.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC.—$1,000 buys Cadillac Springfield sedan; seven passenger; inside drive; like new; Navaho slip covers; electric lighting and starting system; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway. Open Sundays and evenings.

CADILLAC 1916 touring car; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

CHALMERS, late 1915, six-cylinder, light five-passenger touring; condition guaranteed; slip covers, shoes; $825. 150 West 55th.

CHALMERS 1916.—Seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

DODGE, 1916; Velie, 1916; Fuffman, Oldsmobile, Saxon, Chevrolet; full line late models; low prices. Garland Automobile Co., 1,888 Broadway.

FORD SEDAN, $650.

LATEST MODEL, FULLY EQUIPPED, ELECTRIC SELF-STARTER, GENERATOR, DEMOUNTABLE RIMS, PUMPER, BOYCE MOTO-METER, ANTI-RATTLERS, SPECIAL RUNNING BOARD AND STORAGE BATTERIES; COST, $985.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 BROADWAY, (CIRCLE 3249.)

FOR SALE.

120 h. p. Isotta-Fraschini runabout; 16 overhead valves, wire wheels; absolutely perfect condition; price $1,500; demonstration by appointment. Apply G. H. Hutchins, Room 2,150 Woolworth Building.

HAYNES brand new 1916 five-passenger touring car; six cylinder; mechanically in beautiful shape; tires, top, paint, &c., fine; extras, prismatic lens, slip covers; brand new extra shoe; Boyce motometer. Don't buy a new Haynes; give this the O. O. K. you cannot tell the difference; must be sold at once, so will make the price right.

CADILLAC seven-passenger touring car; eight-cylinder 1915, model 51; this car has been in our repair shop; been overhauled, repainted, and re-tired; looks, runs, and acts like a new automobile; it has the full Delco lighting and starting system, engine-driven pump, Waltham clock, Warner speedometer, full set tools, extra rim, &c.; a bargain to an immediate purchaser.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. See Art. 'Phone Mulberry 3240.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX COUPE, 1916, SEATING FOUR. MANUFACTURER'S PRICE NOW $2,575. WILL SELL FOR $1,800 CASH. GUARANTEED IN PERFECT RUNNING CONDITION. ONLY RUN 5,000 MILES. ABSOLUTELY LIKE NEW. EXTRA EQUIPMENT; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT WITH OWNER, HOWARD C. HENDERSON OF PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

HUDSON 1916 Little Six Touring, absolutely perfect, like new; sacrifice. Columbus 9869.

HUPMOBILE, 1915.
Five-passenger touring. Slightly used. Mechanically in first-class condition. Five good shoes. Up-to-date equipment. $475. H. J. Glesser, Tel. 661 Westchester.

LOCOMOBILE, PRIVATE LANDAULET; FULLY EQUIPPED; PERFECT ORDER; PARTY GOING SOUTH; PRICE, $400. TELEPHONE GREELEY 2354.

MARMON 1915.—Five-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

MARMON 1916.—Model 34, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

MERCER RACEABOUT.—$850 buys Mercer raceabout; extras; guaranteed condition; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings and Sundays.

MERCER, 1914, touring car, practically new; perfect condition; sacrifice. Bellah, 4500 Columbus.

MERCER 1915.—Roadster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

MITCHELL 1914 touring; starter and lights; fine condition, appearance; big bargain; $525. Greeley 4340. Domelly, 475 11th Av.

NATIONAL NEWPORT SPECIAL.
SPECIAL BODY, INDIVIDUAL SEATS, PERFECT CONDITION; LOOKS LIKE NEW CAR; COST $2,800; MAKE OFFER.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 BROADWAY. (3249 CIRCLE.)

OVERLAND 1916 sedan; also touring and runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

OWEN MAGNETIC special four-passenger roadster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

PACKARD.—$1,400 buys 1914 Packard landaulet; electric self-starter and lighting system; big sacrifice; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway. Open Sundays and evenings.

PACKARD Landaulet.—Twin-six, 1916, practically new; extra equipment; sacrifice; for sale by private party. J. G. Miller, 100 William St., Room 850, N. Y. City.

PACKARD, (1915,) limousine; 38 h. p.; Marmon, (1915,) lub roadster; like new. F. Turner, Phone 6905 Bryant.

PACKARD 3-38 phaeton; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, (50th.)

PACKARD 1916 twin six, 135, special built landaulette, run 5,000 miles, new, sacrifice. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

PACKARD 1914.—1-38 Limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

PACKARD, 1916.—1-35 Phaeton, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-25, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 1916 1-23, 5-pass. touring.
Packard, 1916, 1-25, runabout.
Packard, 1916, 1-35, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 1909, 30, 5-pass. close coupled touring.
Premier, 1912, 6-cyl. limousine.
Cadillac, 1914, 7-pass., limousine.
Cole, 1915, 7-pass. touring.
Cadillac, 1914, 7-pass. touring.
Pierce Arrow, 1911, 48, limousine, extra touring body. Westinghouse air springs.
Studebaker, Series 17, cabriolet, 3-pass.
Hudson, 1914, touring.
Columbia, 1912, 7-pass. touring.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 339-361 Halsey St., Newark, N. J. Used Car Department. Phone Market 681.

PIERCE-ARROW touring car; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, late model; $300 monthly to desirable party. Circle 447.

RENAULT LANDAULET.—Smart appearance; mechanical condition perfect; newly painted; monthly. Brooks, Phone Rhinelander 9960.

Motor Trucks for Rent.

RENAULT Landaulet.—Hire; superb appearance; will rent by month or by hour. Tel. Bryant 5140. Aymar, 207 West 44th.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL EXCHANGE $1,250 new player piano, with music cabinet, sixty rolls of good music, bench, and cover for good 1916 limousine or sedan, O. K. L. C., 151 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—A used Limousine body to fit a 1916 Cadillac chassis. Box H 1226 Times Downtown.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS.

USED TRUCKS AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

KOEHLER.—One-ton truck, with express body; $350.
HEWITT.—Three-ton truck; panel body; $650.
PACKARD.—Three-ton; open body; $600.
KNOX.—Three-ton chassis; $600.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 339-361 Halsey St., Newark, N. J. Used Car Dept. Phone Market 681.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Various makes, styles, and capacities.
We also buy and rent.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, FORDS and other delivery cars to hire by day, week, month, or year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. 'Phone Chelsea 2196.

BEAUTIFUL LIMOUSINE for hire, hour, day, week, or month; owner drives. 1,634 Broadway. Tel. 1473 Columbus.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P., Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9224. Keister, 130 West 60th St.

DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE brougham, beautiful town car, newly painted, upholstered; monthly or season; reasonable rate. Bard, 114 West 50th.

PACKARD.—For rental, elegant 6-cylinder Packard limousine; monthly rate; service guaranteed; exceptional car, beautifully fitted for town or country. Kotchkiss Company, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509-10150 Col.

PACKARD six-cylinder limousine; handsome car, with liveried chauffeur; by month or hour at reasonable rate. 4235 Schuyler. 249 West 80th St. Stanley Wood.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; good service; trip, superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WHIlamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-5530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine, $75 weekly, $3 hour; careful private service. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

PRIVATE AUTO RENTING, 1,568 Broadway. Bryant 8421. Automobiles to rent for all occasions by hour, day, week, month; special rates shopping, theatre; high references.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine to rent; fine condition. Schuyler 1160-Columbus 2330. Micka.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, late model; $300 monthly to desirable party. Circle 447.

RENAULT LANDAULET.—Smart appearance; mechanical condition perfect; newly painted; monthly. Brooks, Phone Rhinelander 9960.

Motor Trucks for Rent.

RENAULT Landaulet.—Hire; superb appearance; will rent by month or by hour. Tel. Bryant 5140. Aymar, 207 West 44th.

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WILL EXCHANGE $1,250 new player piano, with music cabinet, sixty rolls of good music, bench, and cover for good 1916 limousine or sedan, O. K. L. C., 151 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—A used Limousine body to fit a 1916 Cadillac chassis. Box H 1226 Times Downtown.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3°6

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $5 per month. West Side Storage Warehouse, 310 West 143d St., near 8th Av.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 202 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL plant and be convinced. 223 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A REFINED YOUNG LADY, (22,) college education, wishes a well-paying position. G., 1,403 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, controlling accounts; excellent references; $20; executive. P 118 Times.

COMPANION.—Will travel anywhere with lady desiring faithful companion. V 85 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, half days or by hour. V 96 Times.

MANAGER, Woman, experienced in tea-room, cafeteria, and lunchroom management, cost accounting, and stock buying, desires position; college and commercial references. Box 32, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; refined, highly efficient; salary $18. H 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN of exceptional accounting and stenographic experience desires position, preferably one requiring mathematical ability. P 130 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 253 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, and general manager, possessing executive ability, desires position with good house, at present employed with wholesale grocery concern operating 2,000 accounts, wishes to make change where there is room to work and ability is appreciated. T 186 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; highly satisfactory. accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; will guarantee business pushes you like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, (30,) good education, graduate recognized accountancy school, desires position with certified firm; have nearly two years' experience with C. P. A. H 260 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; monthly audits, investigations, financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced junior, college training, wishes position with firm of public accountants. V 80 Times.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC, CLEAN-CUT YOUNG MAN OF 25 WISHES TO CONNECT WITH GROWING WHOLESALE OR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.

ONE THAT CAN THINK CLEARLY AND WHOSE MIND HOLDS BUT ONE THING, AND THAT IS "TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS."

WILL GIVE THE BEST THAT'S IN HIM; ALL HE REQUIRES IS AN OPPORTUNITY; IN STATE FULL PARTICULARS BOTTOM OF THE LADDER WITH THE RIGHT HOUSE. V 67 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, understands double entry, controlling system; rapid, accurate; references. P 119 Times.

BOY, 18, strong, ambitious, accurate figurer, desires position, anything; references. H 203 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, careful driver, mechanic; reference; New Jersey license; clean record; 11 years' experience. Phone 4269 Morningside. Goss.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write W. S. Kelly, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 7056.

CHAFFEUR.—German-American desires position with private family; good mechanic; careful driver; reference. J. B. Wilcheck, 139 West 99th, care Garage.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner, storing car, wishes to secure position for chauffeur; best references. Apply present employer, Hopkins, 182 West 58th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic with long private references, 8½ years with one family; careful, competent, sober. Chauffeur, 507 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced foreign, domestic cars; mechanic; single, (29.) Recknagel, 235 East 124th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, single, wishes position with private family; long experience; city or country. J. K., 164 East 59d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 30; mechanic; 12 years' experience, foreign, American cars; A1 references. Write Scheiblin, 528 East 82th.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—A native Spaniard wants position as correspondent, bookkeeper, shipping clerk; translator of technical matters. Sixto, 237 East 51st St.

ELDERLY MAN, with business experience, wants light work, not menial; capable, trustworthy, and of best habits; references. R. V. G., H 216 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLERK, bookkeeper, German, 8 yrs. years' experience, four years in New York, desires position; willing to travel. Box 1,000 Times Annex.

JANITOR.—Young German man and wife want position as janitor; man understands butler, also automobile work. Max Dutsch, 1,476 Wilkins Av., Bronx.

MANAGER or steward, (40,) hotel, club, restaurant; close buyer; hustler. Phone St. Nicholas 9048. Henry, 730 West 181st.

MASSEUR and medical gymnast, graduated in Stockholm, gives first-class treatment at gentlemen's residences. Telephone 5245 Riverside, or Box 96, 853 Columbus Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, 27; long experience skirts; take charge; salary $20. P 100 Times.

THE RIGHT MAN

for a busy executive's aid as adv. mgr. is open for a permanent job; a "shirt-sleeve" brain worker, who has sixteen years' practical training as an executive advertising man and merchandiser, who knows what to do and how, who wants to connect with a permanent live, wire house; where initiative, and the ability to do things will be paid for; age, 32; employed; alive; is also experienced dept. store adv. mgr.; has a 48 per cent. increase record for Middle West store to show. Z 370 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Six years' experience rating, routing, tracing, and export shipping, adjusting claims, &c., wants position with manufacturer or exporter; will start reasonable salary. H 247 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Young college graduate, experienced teacher, now engaged in university work, wishes to coach boys preparing for college entrance exams.; best references; interview solicited. V 96 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, capable, five years' legal training, desires connection with mercantile establishment where he can use initiative. A 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) neat, intelligent, educated, wishes position; progressive concern; learn business, view becoming salesman. P 101 Times.

Employment Agencies.

YOU NEED A CHAUFFEUR?
Phone 1466 or 1467
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILLERS

on customers' charge ledgers wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply Employment Office, basement, Old Building.

CASHIER, stenographer, or typist wanted, experienced; permanent position; good pay to right party. P 88 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.—Only experienced need answer. Box J. B., Comptometer, H 240 Times Downtown.

DESIGNERS WANTED FOR HIGH-CLASS COSTUMES AND POPULAR-PRICED AFTERNOON DRESSES. BERNSTEIN GUNST COSTUME CO., 15 EAST 3RD ST.

DESIGNER ON KIMONOS AND NEGLIGEES; EXPERIENCED ONLY. ADDRESS H. H., 361 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS for stockroom and parcel wrapping in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

HOSIERY SALESWOMEN.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, between 9 and 11 A. M.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
35th St. Entrance.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for five-story house on West 121st St., compensation, second floor apartment of six rooms at a nominal rent. L. J. C., 250 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; very small family; comfortable home. Address with references, salary, religion, A. A. A., 1,364 Broadway.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST.,
require the services of saleswomen in the following departments:
China,
Lamps,
Toys,
Gloves,
Ribbons,
Art Needlework,
Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery.
Apply at Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, 35th St. (employes') entrance.

NURSE for clergyman's family one child, 2½ years; best references required; $20. Telephone Bronxville 1215.

OFFICE WORK.—Young woman with personality, refinement, and good following wanted at once; salary and commission; investigate; worth while. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M., 500 Fifth Av., Room 106.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED for girl 8 years old; may be English, French, or Belgian, but perfect knowledge of English and French languages requisite. Address in own handwriting, giving details of education and experience, with references. Miss Pol, Room 2,936, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

SALESLADY wanted by high-grade retail grocery house; an experienced candy saleslady; state experience; salary $20 to start. P 86 Times.

SALESLADIES.—$1.50 day as extras on Saturdays. Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; one familiar with Oliver typewriter preferred, and who would be willing to learn to operate dictating machine; good education positively necessary; must be high school graduate. Address Box V 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady or man having knowledge of Spanish and able to get up cable codes preferred; state salary, experience, &c. H 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By Bronx lawyer; state experience and salary Box 265 Williamsbridge.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must write fair hand; state experience and salary desired. L 59 Times.

SWITCHBOARD operator, thoroughly experienced, one familiar with office details. Gerstenzang Brothers, 670 Broadway.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies, 18 to 22 years of age, as typists in large mail order house; also few beginners. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

TYPIST, Hungarian, wanted. Emil Kann, 128 24 Av.

WOMEN to travel in South on subscription work for Southern magazine; salary and expenses. Address J. W. M., Station V., New York City.

YOUNG LADIES, 18 to 22 years of age, for office work in large mail order house. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

YOUNG WOMEN quick at figuring extension by discounts on bills by large glass house. Address, stating experience, if any, and salary expected, T 214 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Call immediately
HIGH-CLASS REFINED STENOGRAPHERS (Americans) for permanent positions as follows:
One EXPORT, $18.
One PUBLISHING, (Legal Dept.,) $18.
One INSURANCE, (Legal Dept.,) $70 month.
One DRUGS, $18-$20.
SEVERAL OPENINGS for
SPANISH-ENGLISH and
FRENCH English stenographers, $25.
EXPERIENCED FILING CLERK, (College Graduate or equivalent,) 25-30 years, $20 and upwards.

TOUCH TYPIST, (Bank,) $18 and upwards.
SEVERAL typist positions, $10-$12.
Clerical Assistant, (good mathematician,) $10, with advancement.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AGENCY,
31 Liberty St.

TYPISTS, well educated and without

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT, with at least 5 years' experience in bookkeeping; must be of neat appearance and exceptionally good penman; state age, experience, and salary. L 50 Times.

ANGLESMITHS wanted at 34 to $3.43 per diem. For further information address Labor Board, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — American; state experience; references; salary to start $10. Advancement. H 256 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, capable man. Apply American Kalamein Works, 90 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—State full particulars. H 262 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in steamship office, about 16 years old; public school graduate and residing with his parents. H 267 Times Downtown.

BOY.—$6 start; bright, energetic; good appearance; high school education; excellent opportunity for advancement; advertising agency. 232 Times Annex.

BOYS 15 to 20 years of age for stock room and shipping department; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

BOY as a runner in a stock brokers' office. Reply, stating age, schooling, and references, H 228 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work, speaking English and Russian. Call 5 Beekman St., Room 304.

CLAIM ADJUSTER.—Young man of good connections and training as claim adjuster in a large steam laundry; excellent future; state salary expected and qualifications; must be ambitious and energetic. Trustworthy. F 133 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, Office Assistant, American, 22-28, speaking French or Spanish and with some knowledge of export business and foreign countries; only applicant of good appearance and unquestionable references considered; satisfactory salary; apply only in writing. T 131 Times Downtown.

FEEDERS.

Experienced feeders on Gordon Universal press; no fee. Apply Bush Terminal Employment Bureau, 4,010 2d Av., between 39th and 41st Sts., Brooklyn.

HIGH GRADE BOOK SALESMEN to sell memorial edition James Whitcomb Riley's complete works; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington territory; liberal commission. Suite 508, 171 Madison Av.

JUNIOR BOY wanted for importing house; must write and calculate well; references not needful. T 220 Times Downtown.

MECHANICS and HELPERS in Rolling steel doors and shutters, shop work. Edward Cahill, 7:30. 442 West 42d third floor.

OFFICE BOY wanted in steel company; state age, experience, and salary desired. T 219 Times Downtown.

PACKERS, experienced in parcel post and express packing of wearing apparel, toys and fancy goods. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

POLISHER and grinder on iron castings; call between 12 and 1, Saturday, at the S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co, 5-7-9 Union Sq. West, City.

POLISHER and buffer; call between 12 and 1, Saturday, at the S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., 5-7-9 Union Sq. West, City.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Stock and security salesman to interview prospects; leads will be furnished; attractive and active stock traded in on the New York Curb; strictly commission; no advances; exceptional opportunity for high-class man who is ambitious. Apply E. M. Fuller & Co., 50 Broad St. New York City.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Experienced salesman for excellent line of children's gingham dresses, sizes 6 to 14; only those with established trade need apply; commission basis; no money advanced; must furnish references. Korn & Stein, 8-10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Specialty salesman wanted to sell high-grade domestic article in local territory on commission. 813 Longacre Bldg.

SALESMAN.—Experienced and with ability to sell high-grade line talking machines; commission basis. 73 7 Times.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR for technical translation from and into Spanish; state age, nationality, details of education, business experience, salary expected, and references. Z 363 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man to learn business; splendid opportunity. Rail Joint Co., 61 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted for an industrial made for years; 30 to 70 per cent.; swamped with orders; must enlarge; paying dividends now; low capitalization; two men wanted, capable making $1,000 a month; commission only. Telephone for appointment, 3202 Broad.

SUPERINTENDENT or experienced man, with practical knowledge of the various stages of photographic plate or raw film manufacture, wanted; this is an excellent opportunity for any man eager along either of these lines; can assure him a high-class position, with good future. Answer fully by mail with reference to previous connections, &c., to Z. E. G., care Grand Hotel, B'way & 31st St., New York.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for box factory in Middle Western city; experienced in making fancy boxes and the operation of the machines; must be able to furnish first-class references. F 371 Times Downtown.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA CO. needs a few high-grade salesmen to work on leads only, both in the city and out of town; the salesmen of other lines seeking work we can say that four-fifths of our successful men are men who had never sold books before.

We particularly want men who are not only good salesmen, but who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men, and men who qualify in this respect will receive extremely rapid promotion to positions in a permanent organization which will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.

If you are a real salesman, regardless of what line you have been in or are now selling, come in and talk it over with us. We can use you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account. 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

VIOLIN and 'CELLO PLAYERS wanted; Paulo groups; amateur string choir. Grace Methodist Church, 131 West 104th St., Monday, 8:45.

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant bookkeeper in a stock broker's office; reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. H 229 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

CLERKS, clean-cut Americans; $10-$12. Cred

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Gold watch fob and charm on Friday morning, Dec. 8, while traveling between 93th St., Central Park West, and 29th St. and Madison Av., 8th Av. and 34th St. crosstown car; reward. Phone Wolff, Madison Square 9795, or Riverside 938.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that certificate of deposit for 300 shares of Ohio Copper Mining Co., Nos. 1,150, 1,151, 1,152, deposited with Central Trust Co., in name of Gerardus Valentine, 406 West 149th St., was lost.

LOST—Sunday, Nov. 26, diamond bracelet and locket, with small key attached in the interior, platinum mounting, at morning service at Grace Church, downtown, or between church and 62d St., through 5th Av.; liberal reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST.—Cane, with gold band near top, with owner's name engraved; also gold strip on handle; light wood; reward. E 357 Times Annex.

LOST.—Fur coat, yellow mink; Madison Square Garden; Tuesday morning, Nov. 28. Liberal reward; no questions. G. C. Murphy, 50 West 11th.

LOST—Monday evening, diamond platinum wrist watch, between 103d St. subway and Brooklyn Bridge; reward. Call McCann, 428 Central Park West.

LOST.—Between Ossining and Liberty St., string of imitation pearls, with clasp of two genuine diamonds and ruby; liberal reward. Return Cashier Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—Opera glasses in black, beaded velvet bag; Park Theatre, subway, Wednesday evening; reward. Edwin Wilks, 287 Broadway.

LOST.—Sunday, Madison or Park Av., 49th to 75th, yellow sapphire pin surrounded by pearls; suitable reward. 8 East 76th.

LOST.—Dec. 7, between 33 Central Park West and 157 East 40th, lady's Hamilton watch, gold; reward. Phone Murray Hill 2079.

LOST—Friday, between 76th and 80th, on Columbus Av., two rhinestone hairpins; reward. H. D. K., 271 Central Park West.

LOST.—Between 19th and 26th; ring, lion's head, with diamond chips; reward. Weiss, 1,140 Broadway, 6th floor.

LOST—Lady's Tiffany watch with long gold chain studded with diamonds; reward. A. W. Williams, 1,790 Beacon St., N. Y.

LOST—In corridor of Hotel Biltmore, diamond bracelet in black Gorham case. $100 reward if returned to Cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—Monday night, near Knickerbocker Theatre, unmounted star sapphire; reward. Shields, 200 West 54th.

LOST—Diamond brooch, from German Theatre, at subway, 14th to 72d. Finder rewarded if returned to 114 West 73d.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe, between South Ferry and Frauncy's Tavern; suitable reward. Z 352 Times Annex.

LOST.—A gold seal ring engraved with crest; reward if returned to Schiff, Terhune & Co., 80 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Brooch, round moonstone, surrounded by diamonds. Reward if returned to Hotel Seville.

LADY'S wrist watch, white dial marked from 1 to 24; reward. Dentist, 200 East 14th St.

$400 REWARD.

Lost, diamond bracelet, Friday evening, Dec. 1, 1916, between Cort Theatre and Plaza Hotel. Positively no questions asked. J. L. Riddell, Hotel Plaza.

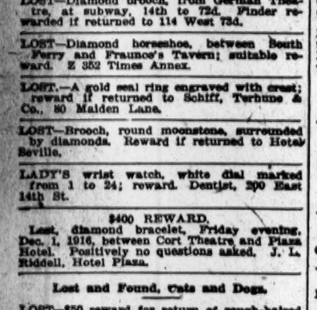
Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—$50 reward for return of rough-haired Irish terrier, lost several days ago; answers to name of "Brian"; unusually large, with very curly hair, light brown in color; very short tail; no collar; lost on Long Island near Westbury. Communicate with Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., 117 Duane St., New York. Phone 2002 Worth.

LOST—Long-haired kitten, maltese and white. Reward, return to Foote, 136 West 103d.

STOLEN.—Boston bull, year old, brindle, white breast, head markings, front feet, bat ears, screw tail, undershot; "Jim." Liberal reward. 286 Vine St., Hartford, Conn.

REWARD — Black and white fox terrier, named "Rover," No. 5421, Apt. 22, 549 West 113th.



Is Christianity Practicable?

By WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, Ph.D., D.D.

Union Seminary Lecturer on Christianity in the Far East.

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CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Ave.
REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Midweek Bible Study Thursday, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Christ in the Old Testament."
8—"Does New York Need to Be Saved?"

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT
327 West 32d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:45.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St.
Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. Worship with sermon, 11 and 8.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South.—Rev. A. Ray Petty, pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "God's Man." 8 P. M., "The Most Beautiful Woman in Greenwich Village."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, led by Dr. Eaton, 30 E. 31st St. Subject: "A Man at His Best." Donald Chalmers will sing.
11 A. M.—"Can We Know That There Is a God?"
8 P. M.—"Who Will Mind the Journey When the Road Leads Home?"
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET.
REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—HAROLD C. GODDARD, PH. D.
11 A. M.—"SOUL HUNGER."
8 P. M.—"APPROPRIATION OF MATERIAL."
In series "LAWS OF GROWTH."

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
11 A. M.—"THE BLOOD OF THE CROSS." (Second in series on "THE CROSS OF CHRIST.")
8 P. M.—"THE FALLING OF THE STONE; OR, GOD'S FORECAST OF WORLD POLITICS NOW BEING TREMENDOUSLY FULFILLED. THE OVERTHROW OF THE WORLD'S LAST KAISER AND THE SETTING UP OF THE FIFTH AND FINAL GREAT WORLD POWER." (Ninth on "SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.")
In this sermon Dr Haldeman will give a full exposition of DANIEL'S FAMOUS IMAGE and tell THE COMPLETE STORY OF THE ANTICHRIST and THE LAST GREAT BATTLE of the world.
Friday night, December 15th, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will continue his popular exposition on "THE WONDERFUL TABERNACLE."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—Every Member Canvass.
8 P. M.—"How to Select a Wife."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
11 A. M.—Rev. Chas. F. Aked, D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. William A. Kirkwood.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES of CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.
CENTRAL, Mrs. Anna R. Atwater, at 11. CHRISTIAN, Pres. Paul, College of Missions, CHURCH, at 8. 142 West 81st.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "A Little Knowledge." Special Music. Dr. Murray gives Bible Interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. Speaker, Dr. FELIX ADLER, at 11 A. M. Subject: "Spiritual Meaning of Love," the fourth of a series of five addresses on "THE SPIRITUAL OUTLOOK ON LIFE." The Sunday Morning Meetings are always open to the general public.

JEWISH.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE."
FIFTH AVENUE AT 76TH STREET.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING, (Sermon,) 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN, "A New Heaven for the Individual."

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45
DR. WISE WILL PREACH ON "CHARITY, TAINTED AND UNTAINTED."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on God: "I am the Lord thy God."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "Federation in Religion and Philosophy."
Monday, 11:00 A. M. sharp—Dr. Enelow on "The Master-Poem of Doubt and Faith."
Daily noon service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris. Friday, Dec. 15—"How Shall We Answer the Doubter Today?"

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH of THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th, Near Columbus.—Christian F. Reisner; 11, "A Christian Wealthy"; 7:45, "Billy Sunday's Money?" Motion Picture—Great Truth.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
11 A. M.—Rev. Millard L. Robinson, Ph. D., preacher.
8 P. M.—Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, preacher.
10 A. M.—Bible Classes for Men and Women.
6-8 P. M.—Friendship Hour. Young People's Meeting.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Victor's Band—One hour Sacred Concert. Sermon: "Two Roads."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PARK AVE. CHURCH, corner 86th St. 10 A. M., J. F. JOHNSON, N. Y. U., "The Aftermath of the War."
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Jamieson.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, West 70th St., East of Broadway.—Fred Winslow Adam, D. D., preaches. 11—"Dead! Reflections on Death of Noted Citizens and Bearing on Bethlehem's Star." 8—"What Is Temptation's Greatest Safeguard?" Answers from Tagore, Straus, Brisbane, Applebaum, Lyman Abbott, and others. All seats free. Social Tea at 6:00.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. J. E. Holmes, (Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn.)
8 P. M.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, LL. D. N. Y. Bible Society Anniversary.

UNION, 48th St., West of Broadway.
Rev. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.
A. M.—"How Much More?"
P. M.—"Faults and Ideals of Young Women." Letters of noted critics read. Miss Ethel Palmer-Whistler.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St.
Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11 A. M. The service tomorrow ("Invitation Sunday") will emphasize the pleasure in the presence of friends and strangers. All having an interest to know something of the "New Church" will be especially welcome. The Pastor, speaking on "THE ANGEL OF MAN'S LIFE," will present the church's teaching as regards a divine provision made for man's spiritual nature which should prove appealing, practical, and of special value to parents, teachers, and all charity workers. Come and bring a friend.

NEW THOUGHT.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th Street.
Sears' sacred scientific sayings snare sinners, save souls, satisfy seekers.
Something significantly salutary, supremely superior, sublimely sustaining, superbly supporting, stupendously stimulating, supernally soothing, searingly startling, superlatively stirring, suitably safe, solid, strong, substantial, sensible, serviceable, specific, sincere—eagerly, sanely, spontaneously, sparklingly, skillfully, seriously said, Sunday, 11:15 A. M.
F. W. SEARS, Speaker.
(Some speaker.) Special services, select surroundings, splendid singing. Start soon. Secure seats. Spend silver. Sure success. Subject:
"MAN—HIS OWN CREATOR."

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE will give last lecture in series tomorrow, 8 P. M., Hotel Marie Antoinette, 66th St. and Broadway. Subject: "Life's Purpose and Meaning." All are welcome.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN, the Biltmore.
Sunday Service 11:15 A. M.
Subject: "The Vicious Circle." The mental and the physical ill pursuing each other.
Class Sunday, 3 o'clock, 313 5th Av.

NEW THOUGHT.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free lecture Sunday, 4 P. M., Hotel Bellecliare, Broadway, 77th St.
Subject: "WHAT IS MAN?"
Classes every morning, 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at Belnord, Broadway, 86th St., Apt. 1,110. Instruction by the late Judge Troyard's only personal pupil.
All are welcome.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND. GENEALOGICAL HALL, 226 West 58th St. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP (of Chicago,) will speak at 11:15. Silent meeting 10:45.
Subject—"APPLICATION OF NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES IN BUSINESS."
Come and hear this business man.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Service 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M.
Meetings: Tuesdays, 3 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.; daily noon meetings except on Saturdays.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter speaks both services.
11—"Supremacy Over Environment."
8—"Push Out."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BI-CENTENNIAL SERVICE.
OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 12th St.
Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Pastor, 8 P. M., Oratorio, "THE MESSIAH."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M.
Special music, each service, by full choir of three quartettes and orchestra. Solo quartette: Mme. Fassett-Sterling, soprano; Mme. Mulford-Hunt, alto; Delos Becker, tenor; Andrea Sarto, baritone; Harry M. Gilbert, organist; assisted by Hans Letz, violinist; Karl Kirksmith, 'cellist; Mildred Dilling, harpist.

CHARLES ALEXANDER (of Chapman & Alexander,)
HARLEM-N. Y. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 122d St., ½ block east of Lenox Av.
Men's Class, 10 A. M. WELCOME.
MORNING WORSHIP, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, W. 130th & 5th Av.—Robert Bruce Clark, 11. Henry Clews, Financier, on Preparedness, at 8.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
REV. H. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's Board of Church Erection.

Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M., will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 175th St. and Broadway.
DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vesper Service, 4:30. Preacher:
Rev. JOHN R. MOTT, LL. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
The pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"OUR LORD'S DESIRE."
8 P. M.—"PEARLS OF THE CITY."
Wed., 8 P. M.—Great Chapters, Isaiah, 53.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN, Central Park West and 96th St.—ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill. Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock and Mr. JANEWAY at 4 o'clock.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. CHARLES P. FAGNANI, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St.—Rev. T. Guthrie Speers will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam Av. & 105th.
11—A. Edwin Keigwin preaches; 8—"Al Saunders, "The Thrilling Story of My Life."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors.
DR. ATTERBURY will preach 11 A. M.
DR. EVANS at 8 P. M. on
"THE NEED OF A REVIVAL."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian and Spanish.)
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. H. C. Stone.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. R. T. Henshaw.
Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector) .11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rector, Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK.
Preacher, 11 A. M.—Rev. Theodore Sedgwick. 8 P. M.—Rt. Rev. Charles B. Colmore.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45; Sunday School, 9:45; Children's Service, 10:30; 11 A. M., Mr. McCormick, preacher; 4 P. M., Vespers, Rev. J. B. McCormick, preacher; 8 P. M., Choral Evensong, Rev. M. W. Riker, preacher.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St., (W. 208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, 11.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st Street.
8 and 11 A. M. 8 P. M.
11 A. M., Mr. VAN ETTEN Preaches.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector; 46th Anniversary, Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers, Procession and Te Deum, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. DR. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Dr. Grant. "What Will America Do With Its New Wealth?"
4 P. M.—Music. Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Sermon, Dr. Grant.
8 P. M.—The Public Forum, Inc. Prof. Charles Zueblin, United States Peace-maker or Peace-maker?

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., Near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. HARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30, 10 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rev. George William Douglas, D. D.
Prelude—"Meditation" .....Drumm
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Anthem—"Rejoice Greatly" .....Gadsby
Postlude—"March Solennelle" .Tschaikowsky

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Prelude—"Invocation" .....Sodero
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Violin Solo—"Melody" .....Paderewski
Quartet—"O Word of God Incarnate" ..Scott
Trio—"Evensong" .....Matys
'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Anthem—"Behold the Days Come" .....Woodward
Postlude—"Andantino" .....Saint-Saens
Address by Rector.
(Great Religions of the World.)
8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth. Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. Services—8 A. M., 11 (Rector,) 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. William Pringle.

8:00 P. M.—Thursday, Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—RUSSIAN MUSIC.
Address, Rev. Thomas R. Bridges, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock (Choir) 10:30 TOURS'S MASS and SERMON (Rector) 4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG (Processional)

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer, (Rector) ..... 11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital ..... 7:30 P. M.
Evensong (Dr. Burgess) ..... 8:00 P. M.

HOLIDAY OF SAINT-ESPRIT, 41 East 57th. Services daily at 12 o'clock.

THEOSOPHY.

CENTRAL LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (Besant Branch,) 2,226 Broadway.—Study classes for beginners Monday evenings, 8 o'clock. Lectures on vital subjects Thursday evenings, 8:30 o'clock.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,226 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Terrible Meek," by Charles Rann Kennedy. Reading and interpretation by Mrs. Frances Marsh and Mr. William Simpson.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 26 W. 49th St.—Public Lecture Sunday eve., 8:15. The Mystery of the Physical Life," B. B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Avenue and 20th Street.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, the Minister, will preach. Subject: "MESSAGE OF RELIGION TO THE MODERN STATE." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., MR. HOLMES on "Current Thought About Jesus." (G. B. Shaw's preface to "Androcles," George Moore's "Brook Kerith," etc.) 8:15 P. M., Mr. Hamilton Holt, on "The New Declaration of Interdependence."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11.
"THE MODERN MIND: AMIEL."
Rev. Marie St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Making Our Own Worlds," and at 4 P. M., "Is War Ever Justifiable?" Second Recital Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 555 West 183d St., between St. Nicholas and Audubon Ave.
FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister. Service 8 P. M., "The Ultimate Fate of Christianity."

Y. M. C. A.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor of "The Outlook," "HOW TO BE IMMUNE FROM FEAR."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.
23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St., Sun., 4 P. M., DR. FRANK CRANE.

OTHER SERVICES.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT OF THE SCRIPTURES," a lecture that arouses great enthusiasm. Prof. C. T. Syverson, New York's foremost Bible Lecturer, Sunday, 8 P. M., Casino Theatre, 39th St. & Broadway. Free to all.

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GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av.—Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor. 8 P. M., preaching by Dr. R. H. Glover.

HENRY FRANK,
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Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Subject, "Live Forever." Hours, daily, 10 to 5. Evenings by appointment.

VEDANTA SOCIETY—226 C. P. W. Swami Bodhananda, "Power of Concentration." 8 P. M.

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Morning subject, "Seven Crises in the History of Our Country."
Evening—Addresses by Dr. Hillis and Dr. H. C. Stone on the Stonemen Movement.

PRESBYTERIAN.

REDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Nostrand Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.
Pastor, Dr. S. Edward Young, will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford Street.
Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—"The Cloud of Witnesses."
Evening—"The Power of the King's Word." At the evening service the choir will sing selections from the compositions of Sir Arthur Sullivan.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—8:30, 11, and 8, (Mr. Meilsh:) 4, (Mr. Foote.)

OTHER SERVICES.

THE EXACT LOCATION OF HELL. Are the Souls of the Wicked Dead now in Hell? Will they burn eternally? Lecture by Evangelist J. C. Stevens Sunday, 8 P. M., Tolmer Hall, Bedford and Putnam Avs., Brooklyn. Seats free.

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